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No. 48 .-- Vol. VII.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1822.

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FOREIGN SELECTIONS.

REVIEW-AN EXTRACT. From the London Eclectic Review, Sept. 1822. Comons by the Rev. J. W. Cunningham, A. M. Vicar of Harrow, Sco. pp. 434. London. 1822.

Mr. Cunningham has given, in his early production, a promise and a pledge which he has not hi-fierto redeemed. His "World without Souls" and his "Velvet Cushion," amid some faults on the score of good taste, (and to the latter producnon we had to take exception of a more serious kind,) displayed a vivacity of imagination, a comand of language, and an amiableness of character, sanctified by piety, which warranted the hope that, by his more serious efforts, he would the public under lasting obligations. Those by the public under fasting obligations. I hose who have had the opportunity of listening to eitherhis pulpit addresses, or his speeches on public ecasions, will not, indeed, charge him with havuffered his talents to remain idle or uncultiing suffered his talents to remain late or uncultivated; & it is known to them, that they could not have been more worthily or more usefully employed. The eloquence which leaves no trace in the literature of the day, which dies with the utterance, may be not less efficient and permanent in its results, than a work which should confer on its author a brief and shadowy immortality. In present day, it requires some magnanimity to the present day, it requires some magnanimity to resist the temptations to authorship; especially then the individual is conscious that his name would command a certain degree of attention to his performance. Unfortunately, however, that

his performance. Unfortunately, however, that magnanimity is rarely exhibited except by persus from whose labors the public might derive a real advantage; and whatever credit, therefore, it may reflect on the individual, it deprives him of the claims he might otherwise have to our gratible. But the office sustained by the minister of the Gospel, is one which may well elevate the mid to a noble indifference to all such considerations as relate to mere literary fame; being in it-elf worthy and sufficient to engross all the aims, and solicitudes, and exertions of the man. He that despises the world with its honors and allure-ments, to devote himself to the business of this. its, to devote himself to the business of this high calling, has chosen the good part; and even gh his name should be forgotten on earth, " he

that winnerth souls is wise."

We are at all times indisposed to try a volume of

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ons by the rules applicable to other species of authorship; they are for the most part wholly inapcable, since neither original merit, beauty of position, learned research, nor vivacity of fancy enters into the appropriate excellence of pulpit positions. On opening the present volume, refore, we were not surprised to find Mr. Cungham disclaiming any pretensions of this kind foreign from his purpose in these plain speciently felt that this was not the occasion on which display himself, or the shape in which to chalenge homage to his powers of eloquence. An unted sobriety characterizes these compositions. which shows that the Preacher has sought to keep is style down to the level of his audience, rather in to work it up to the warmth and vigor of his own feelings; and our cordial approbation is due, not more to the Scriptural correctness of the Authe's theology, than to the plainness and practical racter of his composition, and the evident subdination of his brilliant talents to the purpose of meral usefulness. While, therefore, we cannot ccept these sermons in discharge of the obligation which we still hold Mr. Cunningham bound, to eem the pledge given in his lighter productions, tender him our sincere thanks for a volume h will by no means detract from his reputa m, and which will, we doubt not, prove highly ceptable to the religious public. His own views the publication will best be understood from dest statement by which it is prefaced.

"The Author of the following Discourses has no presumption to imagine, that by publishing he is likely to shed any new light over the calties of Theology, or to urge with greater at those arguments which have employed the ds of many wise and devout individuals. But has been led to this undertaking partly by perwing the general thirst for this species of publi--partly by an ardent desire, before he is led to his great account, to bequeath to his fahis parish, and his friends, some slight meof his interest in their temporal and spiritual re; and some less fugitive record, than a mane; and some less fugitive record, than a he has found, through the great mercy of

his own consolation and joy. Perhaps, however, the wish he had for som entertained, of endeavoring to prepare a volof sermons for the press, might not have been ed, if he had not felt the importance, during on of comparative retirement, of laboring to raw the mind from mournful contemplations, accupying it with useful pursuits. to be pardoned for so far intruding the of his own history on the attention of othto state, that he has never felt his trials so when thus striving to minister to the wants ing world-as when, having nothing but offer, he has been endeavoring to

hat mite into the treasury of God. nost the whole of the sermons in this volave been preached within the last two in the pulpit of that parish which Divine nce has committed to his care. The circe of so large a proportion of the texts of courses being taken from a few limited of the Holy Scriptures, arises from their en parts of courses of purmons preached se particular portions of the word of God. mode of preaching the author is strongly d, as having a tendency to economise th ervise consumed in the selection of texts ics; as presenting to the hearers large and n masses of the book of God; as securing acher from a partial distribution of the of life, by selecting only those passages might chance to suit with the peculiarities

wn theological creed."

ubjects are as follows: Sermon 1. On In Religior. 1 Kings, zviii. 21. 2. On Reception of the Word of God. Ja. i. ht Reception of the The necessity of Divisie Influence in the the Scriptures. I Cor. xii. 3. 4. Neces-Divine Influence in the Sanctification of the Eph. v. 9. & Life a Race. Heb. xil. 1. Besetting Sin. 7. Looking unto Jesus. Testimony, 1 John, v. 10. sich of Ephesus on Decay in Religion. Church of Smyrna-Constancy in Reli-11. The Church of Pergamos—Antinomi-12. The Church of Sardis—Nominal Reli-13. Mansion in Heaven. John, xiv.32. 14. 15. The Penitent returning to xiv. 1-3. 16. Ged our Father. Heb. -17. The source of the Christian's Joy. 11. 18. The Benefits of Affliction. Heb. 19. The Christian a Son. Gal. iv. 7, 20. caceable Spirit. Heb. xil. 14. 21. The a Love of an Umeen Saviour. 1 Pet. i. 8. 23.

lian's Condict & Triumph. Rev. iii. 12.

With regard to the mode of preaching which Mr. Cunning ham recommends, we feel persuaded that, when properly conducted, it unites many advantages. It is, we think, much to be lament-ed, that exposition, which we cannot but consid-er as the genuine business of the pulpit, should, in the present day, be so much neglected. It was the primitive, and we believe it to be the most efficient mode. Orations or essays having a text for a motto, or dissertations upon a particular doctrine, may be all very well now and then; but it seems to us that the book of God is most honoured, when it is read and expounded in course, and the preacher studies to give the sense, and "to cause the people to understand the reading." The objections which are usually made to this mode of preaching are, that it introduces a cold and critical style of exposition, in which more attention 's bestowed on the letter than on the spirit of the fext a that it is less interestingthe subject is known before hand, and the passage tires the altention before it is gone through; in a word, that it is less popular, and therefore less adapted to usefulness. These objections will not bear examination. Cold, critical dissertations are always out of place in the pulpit; but an expositor needs not waste the time of his audience in verbal criticism, and there are preachers who without being critics can be as cold as the driest philologist. To a lover of his Bible, we contend that expositon is the most interesting mode of preaching; it is, at least, that which is capable of being rendered the most interesting; it is the preacher's fault if it ever becomes tedious. As to the third objection that it does not fall in with the taste of a modern audience, the greater is the need that our hearers should be brought back to the habits of better times. The truth, however, is, that an expository mode of preaching, is not less popular, but it is more arduous: it requires a greater degree of previous study, and deprives the preacher of the adventitious helps of an artificial method. It has this further disadvantage, perhaps, to the preacher, that it fetters his choice of a subject, requiring him to disregard the casual suggestions of his feelings, and to address himself to the topic which occurs in course, ometimes, it may be, as an unwelcome task. But this objection is easily obviated by occasionally breaking the course of sermons, as Mr. Cunningham has done in this volume. And instead of going through whole books, the purpose of exposition may be as well secured by selecting smaller portions of Scripture, by which method the attention is relieved, and a larger variety of Divine instruction is brought before the audience. The great object is, to 'present Scripture to the mind,' as Mr. Cunningham expresses it, ' in large and unbroken masses, taking the scope of the pas sage as the key to the interpretation of the text, & not shunning to declare the whole counsel of God.

Influence of the Huly Spirit on the life of the

Christian .- From Cunningham's Sermons. 'It is possible, as we have stated, without any pecial influence of the Holy Spirit, to admit the truth of Scripture. But, without his aid, we cannot obey the Scripture. It is the language of God himself, "I will put my spirit within thee, and cause thee to obey my statutes." "Walk in the Spirit, and ye shall not fulfil the lusts of the flesh." Man, till brought under this new dominion, is always represented as a captive of Satanthe world as his prison-and his lusts and appetites as the chains of his terrible bondage. But it is said, " where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty." As soon as this new influence is felt on the soul, our chains begin to drop from us. Like in the powerful hand is at work for our deliverance. some angry temper is gradually quieted, some lust is quenched, some passion is bridled. Our powers are gradually enlarged; until at length, osened from the bands which held us so long and so disgracefully, we "walk abroad in all the glo-rious liberty of the children of God." Then, and then only, it is that we arrive at a full perception of the truth of the declaration, " If the Son make you free, then are ye free indeed." Compare, my brethren, the obedience of others with that of the individual who thus lives and walks in the power of the Spirit of God. How languid is the compliance of the one class: and how vigorous and decided that of the other! There are many complaints in society as to the dearth of practical religion. And most justly are these complaints in some instances urged, although not always upon right grounds, or in a right spirit, or by the individuals most authorized to urge them. But what is there which ought to inflict deeper anguish on the mind, jealous for God, for the Saviour, and for the salvation of mankind, than the low standard of practice which prevails in the world? Suppose my brethren, one of those happy spirits, acquainted only with the region of love and uninterrupted obedience in which he dwells, to be sent in search of the world appointed for our own habitation, and for which the Son of God lived and died-suppose him to alight amongst us, even on'a Sabbath, and to see the multitudes who are prefaning that holy day by business, idleness, or dissipation-suppose him to enter the public haunts of vice, and to mingle with the crowd living for this world, and forgetting God and eternity-suppose him to take his place in the family circle of multitudes professing to believe in Christ as the Son of God and the Saviour of the world-what, when he thus contemplated the too general spirit and temper of society—its worldliness, its selfishness, its levity, its indisposition to God & Christ, its feverish pursuit of present things, and its neglect of things to come—and, at the same time, contrasted this world with that which he inhabited, and the manner in which the will of God is "done on earth," with that in which it is "done in heaven," what would he think of the region he had visited? Would he not be disposed to conceive himself mistaken as to the globe on which he had rested-to abandon it in quest of some other region, the principles & practice of whose inhabitants might more strictly accord with their obligations, & where the love manifested to them by a dying Saviour be followed by grateful and affectionate compliance with hi will, and devotion to his service? And to what cause may we ascribe this lamentable want of genuine godliness visible among us? To what but to the neglect of the influence of the Holy Spirit? It is the power of the Spirit alone, my brethren, which can produce in us conformity to the will of God and the mind of Christ. "My people," says the Psalmist, "shall be willing in the day of my power." "He will teach us his ways," says Isaiah, "and we shall walk in his paths." Such are the declarations of God, and paths." Such are the declarations of God, and the state of the world around us will be found to fliustrate and confirm them. It is those alone who from day to day, and hour to hour, cast themselves upon the divine power thus pledged to "work in them to will and to do of his good pleasure," who present us with the few bright spots, the Oases which meet and refresh us in the wilderness of life; who are at once the ornament and the joy of society, that "sait of the sarth" which serves to keep it from unmixed a irremediable corruption." ON COMING TO THE TABLE OF THE LORD .- By H. K. WHITE.

" My dear Neville-I am not much surprised at the long delay you have made in your approach to the Lord's table : nor do l blame your caution; but remember, that there is a difference between hesitation, on account of the awful nature of the ordinance, and the conciousness of unfitness ; and hesitation, on account of an unwillingness to bind ourself with still stronger ties to the profession of Christianity. You may fear to approach that holy table, lest you should again fall away, and your latter state should be worse than your first; but you must not absent yourself from it, in order that you may fall away with less danger to your soul. You cannot, by any means, purify yourself, so as to become a worthy partaker of that blessed ordinance; but you may qualify yourself to partake of it with a quiet conscience and spiritual comfort The very sense of unworthiness, of which you complain, is the best all possible frames of mind with which you can approach the sacred table; and there can be little doubt, that with such an abiding consciousness of unfitness about you, God will have respect to your weakness, and will bestow upon you such an additional portion of his strength, as shall effectually guard you against subsequent temptations. A particular blessing attendant on the holy communion, is, that it strength ens us in the ways of Christ. God seems to have a peculiar care for those who have sealed their profession with this solemn office; and Christians appear to receive a portion of spiritual strength at there periods, which bears them through, 'till they again meet at the holy mysteries.

"Opportunity for quiet meditation is a great blessing; I wish I knew how to appreciate its value. For you, my dear brother, be not discouraged; God sees your disficulties, and will administer to your weaknesses; and if after much prayer and serious thought, you can endue yourself with the garb of humility, and kneel a trembling guest at the table of your Redeemer, content even to pick up the crumbs that fall from it, and deem them far beyond your desert; if, I say, you can go to the sacrament with these feelings, never fear but our all-blessed and benign Father will approve of your offering, and will bless you accordingly. Do not, however, be hurried into the step by the representations of your friends. Go, then, only when your heart, consecrated by prayer, longs to partake of the body and blood of its Saviour, and to taste, in more near and full fruition, the fruits of redeeming love. And may God's blessing, my dear brother, attend you in it, and make it a means of confirming you in his way, and of weaning you more completely from the world and its passing joys !"

From the London Eclectic Review, Sept. 1822. ANTIQUITIES OF THE ISLAND OF ARGO.

In about half an hour, due S. from the village, we came to the antiquities, and approached them, not without great fears of disappointment. These were soon dispelled by the first object that appeared before us; it was a colossal statue of grey granite, representing a young man with a thin beard and corn-measure bonnet; the left leg is advanced; before the right, cut in the same stone, and standing on the foot, is a small statue, five feet high, bearded, and with the right hand on the breast, while the left hangs straight down; the hair is turned on the right side, in such a manner as to appear an ornament on that part of the head; and the face is much disfigured. The statue itself is broken in the middle, and the monstrous fragments lie about four feet apart, but nothing is lost; the face is entire, but flat and broad. The statue lies on its back, and is twenty-two feet six inches long, and five feet five inches across the shoulders. There is a small hole in the front of the bonnet, probably intended for the reception of

the ornament or sistrum. It lies SSE&NNW. There is a second statue like the first, except that it is not broken in the middle, that the face is in a better style, that the beard is twisted, an ornament of leaves goes round the edge of the bon-net, the dress is more highly finished and decorated, and there is no figure on the foot; the arms and beard have been intentionally broken. It is twenty-three feet five inches long, and measures seven feet four inches from the end of the bonne to the end of the beard. The hands which have suffered much injury, are open; those of the other are shut, with a short stuff in them. It lies S. E. and N. W. nearly; the feet of the two statues are towards each other, and about thirty-five yards apart. They are both very well executed, and are inferior, if their perfection be considered, to no granite colossus existing; though the faces are not so fine as the Memnon, and, of course, not at all comparable in expression to those at Ebsambal, as is natural, from the superior difficulty of working the material. A little to the West is a headless female statue, covered by earth up the knees; and still further on is a fine block of grey granite, cut into four hippopotami, standing up side by side. The small statue only is of black granite, the others really look as white and clear, and as free from the injuries of time, as if they were now fresh from the hand of the sculptor. The place is called by the natives Sanna Behat, or the White Art, as interpreted to us; a name inconsistant with the opin-ions formerly promulgated to us by our honest A-babde, but not so (as will afterwards appear) with those of the Nouba residents. There is much pot tery and broken sandstone lying about, but no visible remains of any building whatever.

[Waddington and Hanbury's Ethiopia.

From the London Investigator. THE NATIVES OF TIMOR, [An Island in the Indian Archipelago,]

are generally of a very dark colour, with frizzled bushy hair; but less inclining to he Papuan than the natives of Ende. They are below the middle size, and rather slight in their figure; in countenance they more nearly resemble the South Sea Islanders than any of the Malay tribes.

The dress of the men of the rank of peasant, of the women of the same class, is a cloth only, without any baju. The rajahs generally wear be jus of silk, or chintz, with five or six handker-chiefs of different colors, wrapped loosely round their heads. Their ornaments chiefly consist of arm-rings of gold, silver, or ivory, with feathers in their heads, generally made from the tail-feather

their heads, generally made from the tail-feathers of the cock. The two latter may be worn by all descriptions of people, but the gold and silver ones only by the nobility, unless by the express permission of the sovereign, as a reward fer some heroic exploit, such as procuring the head of an enemy in battle. The women wear arm and ancle rings of earthen ware, of much the same make and description as those worn by women in India.

There does not appear to be any regular system of laws in existence smoogst them, not even traditionary; the will of the sovereign being, in most cases, attended to. Their punishments are very severe, being shavery for petty offences, and death for many crimes amongst the lower classes; but with those who are possessed of property, it is, in general, commuted to fines preportioned to the means of the delinquent; not having any fixed

sum as an equivalent for the life of a man, as on Ce- | ry, the committee through the summer months lebes and Sumbawa.

The religion of the island is pagan. Most of the princes, however, profess Christianity; but are, at the same time, entirely guided by their pa-gan priests and customs. There does not appear to be a single convert to Islamism on the island. Their deities are represented by particular stones, or trees; and although the same stones or trees are generally worshipped by successive genera-tions, instances are said to occur of their exchanging them. They style them Nieto, or evil spirits, considering the sun and moon as the good spirits, the latter as the superior. They conceive it to be impossible that their good spirits should occa-sion them any harm, and therefore deem it unnecessary to pray to them; but they pray to the Nielo, to avoid the evils they are otherwise Bable to suffer. Sacrifices are common, generally of buffa-loes, hogs, sheep, or fower, and sometimes of a human being. An annual sacrifice of a virgin was made to the scharks and alligators, close to the made to the sharks and alligators, close to the town of Coupang, until the interference of the Dutch government put a stop to it, about thirty vents ago. On the interment of a sovereign prince, a male slave is, to the present day, buried alive with him, to be ready to wait on him in the world to come ; this took place immediately in the neighborhood of Coupang, but has also been put a stop to; it still generally exists throughout the interior. They place great dependence on auguries, particularly from the entrails of animals, and in-deed never embark in any undertaking without first obtaining a happy omen. On occasions which concern the state, a buffalo is generally slain; but on private account, commonly a chick-en. The liver is the part chiefly attended to.

PLAINNESS OF TERMS IN PREACHING.

We remember to have heard it related of the late excellent and learned Job Orton, that on one occasion he had been preaching, as he imagined, a very plain and intelligible sermon about the "primitive Christians." After the service was ended, one of his congregation came to him in the vestry, and thanked him for the excellent sermon he had preached; "but pray," said he, "who did you mean by the primitive Christians; what particular kind of Christians were they?" "Why, the first Christians, to be sure," replied the preacher. "Ay," said the countryman, " if you had but called them the first Christians in your sermon, sir, I should have known at once what you meant." Mr. Orton took the good man's advice, and adopted the term first Christians whenever he had occasion to refer to them in his future discourses. Most assuredly, if there be one term more intelligible than another, that should be preferred in addresses and writings intended for general usefulness; and if preachers would but take the hint, and adopt the self-denying practice of Mr. Orton-for we are persuaded it does involve a considerable degree of self-denial to substitute a plain word for a favorite fine one-there would be fewer persons, in their respective congregations, ignorant, as many of them now are, of the leading truths of Christianity—the first princi-ples of the oracles of God. [Investigator. ples of the oracles of God.

A STRIKING PICTURE.

From Hooper's Addresses to Young People. " Mark the sinful course, the miserable end, & the awful destiny of the thoughtless young sinner. He gradually burst the barriers of a good education ;-he entered, with hesitating step, the baunts of folly and vice ;-he blushed, and retreated a step or two ;- be advance -he became enamored ;-he adopted the manners, and echoed the conversation of his gay and witty companions: it is true, the oath at first faltered on his tongue, and his lips quivered as it passed; but he soon assumed a bolder and a firmer tone ;-flattered and applauded, he advanced ;he went to the haunts of dissipation ;-plunged into an extravagant mode of life; -acquired habits of indulgence, ruinous to his constitution, as well as his substance; in his extremity he is driven to adopt dishonerable means of supplying the cravings of appetite, which, the more they are indulged, the louder are their demands: and if, at this stage of his sinful course, he is not permitted to do some deed, by which he forfeits his life to the laws of his country, and becomes the victim of an inglorious death, it will probably be owing to the restraints of Providence. But if permitted go on still further, he soon falls a prey to disease: at length, enfeebled in body, and in mind, by his excesses, in the midst of his days he is confined to the chamber, and to the bed of sickness; where, forsaken by his former gay companions, he is left a prey to bitter remorse, and to the upbraidings of an accusing conscience; -he views with hortor his approaching doom ;—at length, death strikes the blow ;-he dies ;-his guilty spirit is summoned before God; -he is doomed to everlasting death and despair;—he plunges into the gulf of endless perdition, and is lost for ever and ever!"

French Clergy .- It is calculated that there are it present in France 2849 curates, 22,244 temporay curates, 5301 vicars, 4462 regular priests, 873 Imoners of colleges and hospitals. The number of priests regularly officiating, including those who do not receive pay from the treasury, amounts to 36, 185.—1361 French priests died in the year 1819: and in the same year there were 1401 ordinations. There are 106 female congregations, possessing altogether 1721 establishments, which contain 11,752 sisters. It is estimated that these charitable women administer relief to nearly 69,000 sick persons, and gratuitously instruct 63,000 poor children. [Investigatar.

New Sect in Sweden .- A letter from Stockholm in the French papers says, "A new religious sect with a moral pestilence. It is called the Society of Readers, and the founder is a disbanded soldier, and the peasants of Bothnia are his apostles. Their fundamental maxim is, that man is to be saved by faith alone. They read only the Bible and the works of Luther. They affect great contempt and aversion for priests of all religions." ib.

Widows' Friend and Benevolent Society. 11th annual meeting of this society was held at Bridewell Hospital, London, on June 4th, 1821; the president, the Rev. H. Budd, in the chair. from the report of the proceedings of the society, during the past year, it appeared that 1068 cases, consisting of 3777 individuals, had been relieved, consisting of 3777 individuals, had been relieved, of which 465 cases had received effectual relief; and nearly 10,000 vaits had been made to the poor. During the past winter the Society had distributed amongst their cases, 61 1-2 tons of potatoes, 25 barrels of herrings, 5 bushels of grits, 115 1-2 chaldrons of coals, 62 matrames, and 96 bed rugs. The receipts of the year, including a balance in the hands of the committee, on the 1st of May, 1820, of £223. 9s. 9d. amounted to £1854. 3s. 10d.—the expenditure to £1741. 18s. 4d. leaving a balance of only £92. 3s. 6d. to carWe are sorry to hear that from the want of funds, this excellent society is impeded in its useful la-bors; several distressed and deserving cases have been discontinued, and several of the visitors have not received the amount of their disbursements for the last two months.

SECTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE

London Orphan Asylum.—The sixth anniversa-ry dinner of the friends and supporters of this in-stitution, was held on Thursday, May 10, at the City of London Tavern; H. R. H. the Duke of bussex in the chair, who entered at some length into the details of the institution. The principal object now was to raise £10,000 to commence the building, which it was estimated would cost £15,000. This building was to contain 300 children, of whom 200 were to be boys. There were at present in the establishment 110 children. The usual toasis were subsequently given; and previously to retiring, his royal highness announced that a subscription had been raised, in the course of the evening, to the amount of £1,470.

Advantages of Education .- Rev. Dr. Waugh, enlarging lately at a public Sunday-School meeting on the blessings of education, and turning to his native country, Scotland, for proof, related to his auditors the following anecdote :- At a boardday, at the Penitentiary, at Millbank, the food of the prisoners was discussed, and it was proposed to give Scotch broth thrice a week. Some of the governors were not aware what sort of soup the barley made, and desired to taste a specimen before they sanctioned the measure. One of the officers was accordingly directed to go to the wards, and bring a Scotch woman, competent to the culinary task, to perform it in the kitchen. After long delay, the board fancying the broth was heing made all the while, the fellow returned and told their honors, that there was no Scotch woman in the house!

ANECDOTE OF JOHN BROWN, of Haddington,

Mr. Brown, a respectable though seceding clergyman, in Haddington, not far from this city, (Edinburgh) being poor, when a boy, was employ-ed in driving frequently a farmer of East Loshian's horses. Having gone one day to Edinburgh, in company with many others, with grain to the market, while the horses were resting and his companions were sleeping beside them, Mr. B. went to the Parliament Close, where he heard the cheapest books were to be found, in quest of a Greek Testament. The proprietor of the shop, walking before the door when he passed, finding a poor ragged boy asking for a Greek Testament asked him what he would do with it. "Why read it, if it please your honor." 'Can you read it?" "Why, (replied the boy) I will try it."-Some of the shopmen having found one, put it into his hand, and the master said, " If you can read it you shall have it for nothing." The boy took ft, and having read a page, translated it with great ease. The bookseller would have no money, though the boy who had pulled out half a crown, from a purse in his pocket, urged him to take it, knowing that to be the price of the book. About twenty years after this, a well dressed man came up to the same bookseller's (who as formerly was walking before the door) but now with a wig and staff, saying, "Sir, I believe I am your debtor." The bookseller said, "I do not know, but step in, and any of the young men will tell you." (replied he) it is to you personally that I am indebted." Looking in his face, the other said, "Sir, I do not know that you owe me any thing." "Yes, I certainly do. Do you recollect that aa Greek Testament from you, and did not pay for it?" "Yes, perfectly (replied the bookseller) and I have often thought of it; and the boy was no sooner gone, than I was angry with myself for not asking his name and where he resided."_" or asking his name and where he resided."—"I (replied the clergyman) was the boy; "my name is Brown, and live at Haddingten." Upon looking agoin in his face and giving him his hand, he said, "Mr. Frown I am glad to see you, and have often heard of you. We have here in our shop, as they have in every university-library in the kingdom, your Self-Interpreting Bible, your Church History, &c. which have brought me in much money, and are more called for than any books in my shop; will you be so obliging as to dine with me?" This was done, and a lasting friendship contracted while they discoursed of the days of former veats.

ANECDOTE.

Extracted from a brief English Memoir of Thomas Curry, denominated "the pious Keelman." On one occasion, Thomas Curry had gone down in his keel, to SRIELDS, when a man in a neighbouring keel, in a fit of anger, from some imagined cause, sized a beathook, and made a thrust at him. Good Thomas, partly perhaps in self defence, and partly from being stung with the injustice of such treatment, stooped to snatch up a large coal to throw at him. Intendiately that passage rushed into his mind "Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord." He dropped the coal, jumped down into his hittle cabin, got upon his knees, and though the blood was streaming from his side. and though the blood was streaming from his side, prayed so loud and so long for the man who had injured him (—true spirit of his Savious—) that the captain of the ship alongside of which he was, and his wife, overheard him, and had him taken on board, and after dressing his wound, being themselves pious people, they all joined in prayer together; and Thomas was accustomed afterwards to observe, that he had never enjoyed a happier season in his whole life. He said it was to him "a heaven begun on earth."

Dignified conduct of a young lady .. - Ellas Embert, a young Parisian lady, resolutely discarded a gentleman to whom she was to have been married, because he ridiculed religion. Having given him a gentle reproof, he replied "That a man of the world would not be so old fashioned as to regard God and teligion." Eliza started—but on recovering herself, said "From this moment, when I diecover that you do not respect religion, I cense to be yours. He who does not love and henour God, be yours. He who does not love and honour God, can never love his wife constantly and sincerely.

" A Nobleman observing a large stone lying near his gate, ordered his servant, with an eath, to throw it to hell. If, said the servant, I were to throw it to Heaven, it would be more completely out of your Lordship's way."

The will of one of Lord Cochrane's officers, killed in battle, has been proved. He carried it in his bosom, and it has been plerced in two places, by the sword which slew him, and was marked with his blood.

d with his blood.

Died in England, Rev. Peter Bouvier, in Essex The personal property of the deceased, amounted to three millions four bundred thousand dollars His principal legater, paid a stamp duty of or bundred exty-eight thousand dollars, on provin the will. His living was only 2001 per year.— Calcutta, Mr. John M. Lachlin, a Teacher, lea ing above \$60,000 to the free Schools in Glasgor

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MARINE BIBLE SOCIETY OR BOSTON AND ITS VICINITY,

Presented Nov. 6, 1822. When we think of the many benevolent efforts of the present day, it cannot but excite surprise that SKAMEN were so long neglected. The wide range of Christian exertion might, it woulder have sooner embraced their wants, and given attention to the melioration of their characters-so numerous were their spiritual wants, and their characters too frequently so marked with repulsive features. Morality and religion had appeared to shun their society, and they were, as by common

But if none cared for their souls, on account of worth, as immortal in their nature, it might have been expected that the keen-sighted vigilance of their employers, in respect to per-sonal interest, would have directed that a serious and beneficent care should be exerted for their instruction and reformation. Great trusts are of necessity often reposed in this indispensable class of our fellow-citizens.—Large amounts of property are conveyed from land to land by their labours. On the floating vehicles which they guide and manage, must the heralds of salvation sail to proclaim the everlasting gospel in heathen lands. Why, then, since they are so essential to the commerce of the world, and to the concerns of expanded Christian benevolence, were not their characters earlier regarded! Without stopping to attempt an answer to this question, let us rather praise God that the time has arrived, in which their souls are accounted precious, and means employed for their salvation

Among these means the most prominent and happily the most extensive is the furnishing of Seamen with the BIBLE. To the law and to the testimony of Almighty God they are directed for a safe and unerring rule of life. How sublimely simple in its conception, how grand in its effect, this im-portant, though late-adopted measure! In carrying it on how many hands and hearts may be use fully occupied-some in providing the means, others in conveying the result of this truly Christian beneficence-while many more, it is to be hoped, are praying for its success. The simplicity of this measure renders it easy of use to all-its unobjectionable character unites in its application Christians of every varying sect and name, among whom the authority of God's Word is of paramount consideration. And should these efforts but conduct a single individual out of the paths of sin and pollation to the everlasting blessedness of heaven, how amply must they be repaid.

But, in fact, the good which may be done by a single copy of the Scriptures, under the guidance blessing of their Author, is immeasurable, While it lasts, -and with care it may last for centuries, -it is profitable, to every one who humbly consults its pages, for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteoumers. If it produces its proper effect on its proprietor, it moulds his life anew,& all the subsequent fruits of that life are to be traced to the precious seed of truth which the BIBLE has sown. Is it taken home to a family-behold it guiding children in the way wherem they should go, and training them for honor, glory, and immortality. And who shall estimate the good they may do, or be the means of effecting, in all the varied relations of after life? What tongue of man or angel shall be able, in view of eternity, to appreciate the worth and influence of the truths conveyed by one single BILLE, when faithfully consulted by immortal beings through a few successive generations?

Now compare this with the cost of the volume In such a view what cause of gratitude is it that the Press can furnish the Word of Life so cheaply It has been printed in this country at the rate of little more than a half mill the page. Were it then to be purchased from the hard earnings of the most laborious and least compensated class of the poor, the saving would be no long continued and insufferable burden, no costly sacrifice. And when its purchase is considered as an offering of the wealthy, or of such as enjoy but a competence, how far short does it fall of an adequate expression of gratitude to the Giver of every olessing.

And we are not to suppose that the receivers of these Bibles are always insensible to their worth. No. There are those among scamen who prize the celestial treasure highly. In the course of last year's distribution, one remarked, I have been reading my Bible, sir, and lay it away. I can hardly bear to put it in a pile with other books-it seems so precious." Others have said, on receiving a copy, that they sought it because 44 we have no other rule to go by"-a phrase expressing the well known doctrine of Protestants respecting the sufficiency of Scripture, as fully as if a folio were employed to convey it.

At the same time it is granted, from painful necessity, that many seek a Bible simply as a present, and value it only according to its price in trade. With such, the charity may seem to fail of all good effect. Yet who can tell but that, in some solitary hour, or at a future period, when some further information of the labors of Christian benefigence shall have been acquired, a sense of contrition for such meanness shall not be impressed on the heart .- And when it shall even quit its unworthy possessor, it retains its power still of convincing the guilty of their sin, and guiding the peniten to a Saviour. No vigilance is so constantly awake, indeed, that it cannot be deceived. Yet it is believed that the number of instances in which the Scriptures have been improperly obtained, and bartered away for disgraceful gain, or more disgraceful indulgence, is smaller than general suspicion would make it. In the course of a distributton of between 1 and 2000 copies, your principal agent has ascertained only three authenticated instances of such abuse in our own country. One of which was in Charleston, S. C. the other in Maine.-These instances are, of course exclusive of what has occurred abroad; for a Canton, (China,) especially, it has been stated, that these gifts of the purest Christian benevolence have been sold and resold by seamen who received them, like any article of merchandize. Let us regret the circumstance, and let its occurrence make us cautious; but let it not hinder us from doing good according to our ability.

Yet more is needed than the mere gift, or the

mere possession of a Bible. It will not operate as is funcied of a charm. It may be given freely and apparently with good judgment, yet fail of its effect. It may be taken, locked up, and carried in a voyage round the world, and yet do no good. It must be read with prayer to its glorious Author, and with application to the conduct of life, to be Then will its power in purifying the heart and behaviour be experienced; or it will but increase the guilt and condemnation of its well informed, indeed, but unamended and heed-

The Bible is therefore a momentous possession a sarour of life unto life, or of death unto death.
For it is the Word by which we must finally be judged. t To distribute it, for the instruction of our fellow immortals, is a great, though, in many enses, it is foared, an unappreciated privilege. To receive it places the recipient in a most responsible condition. All depends upon the use of this sacred treasure. To mariners; to the command-er & to his crew; incalculable benefits may arise from the devout & reverent cultivation of the only seed. The former learns humility, gentlenes & vigilant care of the best interests of the The latter learn obedience, fideliand cheerful industry. They treat each other as brothren, and their connexion exhibits not, on the one hand obstreperous and overbearing tyran-

ny and obstinacy, or crouching and debas servility on the other; but whatsoever this are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, what things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, they mutually think
on these things. Hence, as a ship's company are,
for the time of their voyage, a little world by
themselves; and being so few comparatively, and
so intimately connected, and under hourly necessity of holding intercourse with each other, are
made by their proximity, if disagrecable to each
other, most unhappy, and if agreeable, most happy; it becomes important to the peace and comfort of each individual, that all be guided by the
best directions, ruled by the purest motives, and best directions, ruled by the purest motives, and aim with affectionate ardor and manly discretion to the premotion of the welfare of all. To effect this, we are dispensing among seamen, the sacred scriptures of truth. In the course of the past year there have been

distributed by this Society, three hundred and sixty eight Bibles; making the number distributed since the formation of the Society, five hundred and ninety six. There remain on hand twelve large, and eighty-four small Bibles, beside one German Bible, two French Bibles, and two Spanish Testaments.

The Executive Committee would here refer to the remarks made in the last Report, respecting the manner of distributing the Bibles, and mode of applying for them. As yet, but one place of depo-sit has been appointed, and one distributor; and though a greater number of copies might have been put into circulation, if distributed by severa individuals, yet a pledge has appeared to be given of the estimation in which the Scriptures were held by applicants for them, in their willingness to make their application at the place of deposit. Add to this, that it has been thought no trifling Consideration, that their agent, who, on Lord's Days preaches to the seamen, shall, at other times have access to them, and be furpished thus with facilities for deepening any impression, which in his public ministrations may have been made on their minds. Accordingly it has been found that the distribution of Bibles among seamen, furnished their preacher with an invaluable mean of access y of the people of his peculiar care.

The funds of the Society have not been sufficient to keep on hand a proper supply of Bibles during the year. In this emergency, an early applica-tion was made to the Trustees of the Massachusetts Bible Society, who generously presented us one hundred copies, & received the cordial thanks of the Directors. In similar circumstances, a se cond grant of one hundred more, was made, and met with the same gratitude. One hundred Bibles, also, were munificently presented by Mr. Charles Tappan, of this city, and lately ninety-two copies more were purchased of the same gentleman. The whole number, therefore, of Bibles in the vernacular language, procured since the Society was formed, is six hundred and nine-

If it be thought that, in a port frequented by se many seamen, there would have been found more who were destitute of the Bible, and desirous to receive it, let it be remarked, that a large portion of our seamen, especially the coasting trade, are men with families, & that cases are comparatively rare, in which it is not the habit of New-Englandmen, to purchase a Bible at the time of marriage. The law, too, which requires that our vessels be manned with so large a proportion of Americans, has tended to remove foreigners from the service. This measure has doubtless assisted in raising the character of our seamen, generally, and has probably diminished the number of those who were des

titute of the Scriptures. It were to be wished that a deeper interest were felt by seamen in this, their own Society. But few new subscribers have been added the past year. It would, indeed have been an encouraging spectacle to behold an ardor & animation like that of those Societies which have been organized for similar purposes in the land that originated the parent & model of them all. And let us hope that we may yet behold it. Let us hope that our mariners will think with exultation of their honourable membership of this Institution; that captains, mates and seamen will vie with each other, in the liberality with which they support it, and extend its benevolent labors. And let it be our carnest prayer, that the possession and perusal of the Bi-bles it distributes may ultimately conduct those who receive them to that haven of everlasting count. On behalf of the Executive Committee,

REVIVAL IN THE SYNOD OF PITTS-BURGH, PA. Extract from the Annual Narratire presented

WILLIAM JENES, Chairman.

the late meeting of the Synod. It is with emotions of heartfelt gratitude and levout thanksgiving to the Great Head of the church, that Synod turn to the Presbytery of Hartford, and trace the rise and progress of th shower of special grace which has been mercifully granted to the united congregations of Hopewel and Neshanock, of New Castle and Stippery-Rock, of Yellow-Creek and Bethesda—the congregation of Morefield, and particularly that of Mount Pleasant, within the bounds of that Presbytery. Tho some favorable appearances exist in some other places, yet, it is within these congregations, and particularly the last mentioned, that the special and general influences of the Holy Spirit have been principally confined. In that of Mount-Pleasant, where the Lord has emphatically "appear ed in his glory," to build up Zion, the work appeared about the middle of May last. The congational visitations recommended by Synod and attended during the winter in this branch of the church, seem to have prepared the way for the distinguished blessing which they have since Professing Christians were then excit ed to special prayer for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit. When this excitement seemed for while to subside, in the spring, it pleased God to make use of some particular occurrences of his providence to revive and increase it, so that be fore the close of May, a few persons appeared to be deeply impressed;—remarkable deliverances from spiritual trouble were experienced by some -praying societies under the direction of the worthy paster of that church, and the other members of the session, were appointed in different parts of the congregation, and were every where attended with increasing interest and solemnity On a sacramental occasion, which occurred ear ly in June, twelve were added to the communion of the church; and from that period, until recently, the work seemed to have regularly, though gradually increased. Though the visible manifes tations of the convincing and converting power of the Holy Spirit have, in some cases, been more re-markable than in this work of grace, yet, in solemn, pungent, and thorough, though gradual, con-victions of guilt and danger, it has been such as to carry the most satisfactory evidence of its genuineness, and convince every beholder that the still small roice of the Divine Spirit was effectually addressed to many hearts. Assemblies for public and social worship, though frequent, have been large and solemn; the exercises of social prayer have often been continued until an advanced h of the night ;-many, after the toils of the day, have gone four and five miles to attend an evening meeting—and while God's people have been revived and excited to peculiar engagedness in Christian conversation, self-examination, and special prayer, more than 50 sinners, at one and the same time, have been anxiously inquiring what they should do to be saved. On the third Sabbath in August this highly formed durch the same time. in August, this highly favored church again open ed her door to receive returning penitents to her fellowship and communion, when out of ninely who made application, sixty were added to the church. Many who have not professed Christ before men, age the hopeful subjects of a saving

change; and there are many more who are still inquiring the way to Zion. The special attention which has existed in the congregations of Neshansch & Hopewell appeared as early as the beginning of the last winter, & during the visitation in these places. As in the former case, Christians were there aroused, refreshed, and excited to special & fervent prayer. The neglectful began seriously to ponde upon their ways. A few began to rejoice in hope; & while 36 have been added to the church, & believers are still active and prayerful, many are

under deep and solemn impressions.

In the congregations of New Castle and Slippery Rock the revival began early in July. Twenty-two have been recently added to the church. Great solemnity pervades their religious assemblies; numbers are the subjects of serious conviction; and the work is manifestly on the increase. In the united congregations of Long's Run and New Salem a general revival has still more recently commenced. Twenty-seven of its hopeful sub-jects have already united with the people of God; and there are still many anxious inquirers. In the congregations of Yellow Creek and Bethesda, the additions during the past year have been unusually large, and the Synod rejoice to learn that to them this precious and abundant shower has already extended. This good work of the Lord appears to be gradually extending on every side of the favored spot where it first began, and they fervently hope and devoutly pray that it may please him with whom is the residue of the Spirit in his own good time and way, to extend it over all the Presbyteries and congregations of our bounds and make glad the hearfs of many who are waiting for the consolation of Israel.

From the Rellgious Intelligencer.

Mission to the Sandwich Islands.

The Mission Family, intended as a reinforce ment to that now residing at the Sandwich Islands, sailed from New Haven, on Wednesday the 20th inst. in the ship Thames, Capt. Clasby. This ship is bound to the Pacific Ocean, on a whaling voyage, but having formerly been used as a packet betwen this country and Europe, it has much better accommodations for passengers, than could have been found in vessels commonly employed for the purpose to which it is now devoted. Indeed, the friends of the mission are bound to acknowledge the goodness of the Being who directs all events, in causing an Agent of the American Board, while travelling in the stage for the purpose of visiting some ports from which ships are fitted out, to become acquainted with the captain of the Thames; and thus unexpectedly attain the object of his mission.

On Tuesday afternoon the Mission Family and a great number of persons from this and other towns assembled in front of Tomlinson's Wharf. The religious exercises began by singing a hymn, (which is given below.) The Rev. Mr. Merwin, then, in a very appropriate and affecting manner, addressed the throne of grace, and dedicated the mission band to the protection of Him, whose voice the winds and the seasobey. The audience then united in singing three verses of the hymn beginning "Blest be the tie that binds."—After the Benediction, the Missionaries went on board the ship.

The members who compose the family are-Rev. Wm. Richards, ordained missionary. Married to Clarissa Lyman. Rev. Charles Samuel Stewart, ordained mission

ry. Married to Harriet B Tiffany. Rev. Artemas Bishop, ordained missionary .-Married to Elizabeth Edwards.

Dr. Abraham Blatchley, Physician, acquainted also with various mechanical employments. Married to Miss Marvin.

Mr. Joseph Goodrich, Licensed Preacher, acquainted with various mechanical employments. Married to Martha Barns. Mr. James Ely, Licensed Preacher, Teacher,

Married to Miss Everest. Mr. Levi Chamberlain, Teacher and superin

tendent of secular concerns.

Betsey Stockton, a pious coloured woman, qualified to teach a school and to take charge of do-Stephen Popohe a native of the Society Islands

William Kummo-oo-lah a native of the Sand-

wich Islands. Richard Kriouloo, a native of the Sandwich Isl. Coopooree, a native man of the Sandwich Isl.

ous, are to be attached to the Mission family, receive further instruction; and to aid in the va-

rious labors of the mission, to which they may prove competent.

The inhabitants of New Haven have been much favoured by enjoying the opportunity of discharging offices of kindness to those who have gone upon this sacred expedition, and in being permitted to unite with them in religious services. On the evening of Sunday the 17th, the mission family and an unusually large concourse assembled in the North Church. The Rev. Mr. Bardwell, late a missionary in India, but who was compelled by ill health to return to this country, addressed the missionaries in a very judicious and interesting manner. The advice which he gave was im parted with much solemnity and affection. He mentioned one fact which it may be well to repeat for the purpose of moderating the fond anticipations indulged by many, and not for the diminution of their zeal, or labours of love. He stated that among the trials of a missionary life, must be numbered the inability to answer the expectations of some of their patrons. He said that he well remembered the fact, that a missionary who had but just entered upon the scene of his labours, received a letter from a christian friend at home, enquiring how many converts had, by his instru-mentality, been made from heathenism: and this although the missionary was then obliged to labour for nearly two years, to make himself suffi-ciently conversant with the language of the country, to impart religious instruction. The experience of missionaries of the London Society at the Society Islands, who although they had at length, the happiness of seeing the whole population re-nounce idolatry, still laboured many years, without any apparent success, should moderate the anticipations which some indulge.

According to Morse, the Sandwich Islands " hie between 18 deg. 50 min. and 22 deg. 20 min. north latitude, and between 154 deg. 55 min. and 160 deg. 16 min. west longitude. They are extended in a direction W. N. W. and E. S. E. O. whyhee being the southeastern island, and Oncehow the northwestern. The length, breadth, square miles, and estimated population of each is iven in the following table:

length. breadth. sq. miles. po Owhyhee 78 4000 Mowee 600 65,000 Tahoorowa 11 60 110 20,000 Morotoi 170 36,000 Woahoo 23 60,000 Atooi Oncehow 33 20 520 54,000 Tahoora 1.2 uninhab 6,000

400,000 The following distances of the different islands rom each other, are estimated from the nearest parts of one island to the nearest parts of the other. Mowee is N. W. of Owhybee, 30 miles: Morotoi W. N. W. of Mowee, 10; from Owhybee, 75; Ta-W. N. W. of Mowee, 10; from Owbyhee, 75; Tahoorowa, S. W. of the southern part of Mowee, 7;
from Owbyhee 37; Hunai W. of Mowee, 8; and
the same distance S; of Moratoi; Wonhoo, W. N.
W. of Morotoi, 27; from Owbyhee, 130; Atooi,
W. N. W. of Wonhoo, 75; from Owbyhee, 250;
Oneehow, W. S. W, of Atoni, 17; from Owbyhee,
290; Tahoora, little more than a rock, S. W. of
Oneehow, 23. The distance from the eastern
point of Owbyhee to the N. W. side of Oneehow,
is about 360 miles.

number of their fellow christians to commemorate the love of Him, of whom the whole family in heaven and earth, is named. He acknowledged the goodness of God, in causing the natives to renounce the worship of idols, even before the arrival of the missionaries, and in preparing for them a peaceful and cordial reception. He showed the insufficiency of those who then sailed, for the conversion of the islanders, who dwelt on a cluster of islands, one of which is nearly as large as the State of Connecticut, and whose united population is quite large. The labours of the missionaries he also observed, could not be entirely directed to the communication of religious instruction. Again to the communication of religious instruction. Agriculture and the arts of life must be introduced. and thus the labours even of that small band mus be divided. Additional labourers were therefore necessary, and as the income of the Board of Commissionele, during the last year was only about sufficient for the ordinary expenses, he urged the duty incumbent upon christians to afford the necessary assistance for aiding in this new effort.— The ordinary expenses of all the missionary stations, must still be met, while for this extraor ry expenditure, an income like that of the last year, would make little or no provision. To those who might be inclined to think that calls for charity were too frequent, he pointed out the sacrif ces which those were making, who were leaving home and kindred, for a life of labour and self-denial among the heathen. Some of these had remaking these great sacrifices. He concluded by observing that the Board was engaged in laboring for the extension of Christ's kingdom, and that while a nation, a tribe, or a family were destitute of the light of the Gospel, that light they should endeavour to impart to them.

On Monday evening, religious services were performed in the Centre Church. The Rev. Mr. Richards of the Mission Family preached an inte-resting sermon, from Isa. Ix. the first part of the ninth verse. Surely the Isles shall wait for me.

Mr. Evarts, the Corresponding Secretary of the Board, then delivered the instructions of the Pru dential Committee to the members of the Mis-We suppose they will be printed. He paid a just tribute to the memory of the late Dr. Worcester, from whose instructions, to those who had preced ed them on this mission, he observed that the Committee, after the experience of three years would not wish to take a single word. Mr. Evart dwelt upon the topics which he introduced, with great ability, and the charge throughout was a production of wisdom and eloquence. He stated that since he had been in this city, he had received information that the family which has since embarked, was anxiously expected, and would be most cordially welcomed; that fields of labor were already prepared for them. He also ob-served, that on the first Monday of January last. an elementary book in the language of the Sandwich Islands,—a language which had heretofore been merely an oral one, had been committed to the press, and that the work of translation and printing could not be carried forward in a sufficiently rapid manner, to supply those who are taught, or who are learning to read, with the necessary books.

A collection of \$334 was taken up; after which Rev. Mr. Merwin and Rev. Mr. Taylor administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper to the professors of religion who were present.

The sacrifices which those make who leave their native shores for missionary purposes are of no common character. Christians do not sufficiently realize this. Take for instance the mission to the Sandwich Islands. In the description which voyagers have given of them, we are told of the salubrity of the climate, the excellence of the fruits, and the simplicity of the inhabitants. But could we visit these places and view them, ignorant, debased and guilty; could we see the great obstacles to be surmounted, before they can be raised to the comforts of civilization, and the blessings of christianity, we should be able to make a better estimate of the sacrifices and trials of the missionary. Christian principle may sup-port him through the trying scene of bidding farewell to his friends, and to his native shore, and make him through life, faithful to the cause in which he is engaged. But he will find much to reind him of the comforts he h thoughts will involuntarily turn to the home he has left, and from which he hears only at distant intervals, and eminent indeed must he be for piety, if no feelings of pain ever agitate his bosom. The inference which we would draw from these remarks is, that it is the duty of christians to be instant in prayer for all missionaries, and to contribute most freely, most cheerfully, to their support.

The mission to these islands is an important one, not only with reference to its probable effects upon the islanders, but its influence will extend to the inhabitants of distant places. Mr. Richards observed in his sermon that the Pagodas of China are perfumed with the sandal wood of these is lands, and that those who transport this wood. could also carry the word of God. Communic tion by means of vessels employed in the South Seas, is also frequent between Owhyhee and the north west coast. The influence of the mission upon seamen visiting the island, will it is presum be very favorable, & be a most useful auxiliary to those societies which in Europe and in this cour

try are making exertions for their spiritual benefit Owhyhee is situated with respect to its sister islands, to the eastern part of Asia, and to the western part of North-America, in a somewhat similar manner to that occupied by Iona, with respect to other islands, to Scotland, and to Ireland. May it, as for a long period was that renowned Isle, be the seat of christianity, and a radiation point of religion. From it, may a purer light, and a happier influence proceed, until the gross dark-ness which rests upon the minds of millions, be dissipated, and the SUN OF RIGHTEOUSNESS shine, in full and equal power, upon every member of the buman family.

The following Hymn, composed by Mr. Wm. B. Tappan, was sung on the bank of the harbor, at the rkation of the dear missionaries to the Sandwich Islands. The sublimity of the scene cannot be described; and we never expect to witness one more solemn this side eternity. The words were sung with admirable effect and responded by the prayers and tears of thousands. Wake, Isles of the South ! your redemption is near

No longer repose in the borders of gloom; The strength of His chosen, in love will appear, And light shall arise on the verge of the tom Alleluia to the Lamb who hath purchased our

pardon ; We will praise bim again when we pass ove Jordan: We will praise him, &c. The billows that girt ye, the wild waves that roar, The zephyrs that play where the ocean-storms

Shall bear the rich freight to your desolate abore Shall wast the glad tidings of pardon and peace. Alleluia, &c.

the islands that sit in the regions of night, The lands of despair, to oblivion a prey:
The morning will open with healing and light,
The young star of Bethlehem will ripen to-day.
Alleluia, &c.

The altar and idol in dust overthrown, The incense forbade that was hallow'd with blood. The Priest of Melchisedec there shall atone, And the shrines at Atooi be sacred to God! The heathen will hasten to welcome the time,

The day-spring, the prophet, in vision once saw-When the beams of Meetinh will illumine each clime, And the isles of the ocean shall wait for his law

A judicious, affectionate and carnest appeal the conscience, will rarely fall of producing a happy effect even on the minds of the today and profane. I will relate one fact which gone confirm this. Confirm this.

A gentleman from the West, on business is X York, was solicited to lend his aid and care is lady, who was travelling alone in the stage on the same route with him. Out of respect for the retieman who made this request in behalf of the lady, he could not decline, though, when he found by inquiry, that she was the wife of one of the head of the retieman at our western stations, and on he controlled. sionaries, at our western stations, and on her ra thither, he felt great reluctance in promising he services. He had been a noted oppose of religion had a most sovereign contempt for all ministers efforts, k for those who would engage in them. he made every shift in his own mind to invent an ecuse for refusing to take charge of the lady, he finding none, his sense of honour would not pend him to decline. him to decline. This lady was amiable, intelligent and ialing ing—and with her missionary spirit, the conditation of the heathen, and the means for evangeling them, was a favorite topic of conversation. In gentleman showed his dislike to the subject to gentleman showed his dislike to the subject to the subj

tempting to reason her out of her enthusasis in tions, as he would call them; but, like many dependent of the control of the c er men who have been engrossed with busines and have thought too little on religion as form to speak upon it to much purpose, in me soon made to see his own ignorance, and of our his unreasonable prejudice.

This at first awakened in him a spirit of inquisin regard to the measures and success of measures ries. She was prepared to answer his inquire and in such a manner too, as to allay his oppose feelings, and leave a favorable impression as he mind. When he inquired into her prospect as missionary, and her motives for making such as missionary, and her motives for making such as sonal sacrifice, she manifested such modest humility, and self-denial, as utterly surprised in He had supposed that those who had engaged such service, were either seeking their own grandizement, or were far gone with religious he zy. But he found her acting from enlarged rien an enlightened judgment, and real beartoless His views of missions therefore, from what he a and heard, were entirely changed.

We will praise him, 4c.

From the New-Haren Pilgrin.

CHRISTIAN FILELITY.

and heard, were entirely changed.

The lady was not satisfied with the; the not aged the conversation so as to sound him in his general views of religion, and as she had already secured his respect for her intelligence and good ness, he was more careful in exposing his interest. rance and opposition. They rode in companie several days, and the lady frequently expend her gratitude for his kind attentions, with anxie solicitude for the safety of his soul. Shems feated such humility, such sincerity and stages ness, as soon lock him to think favorably of sign and soon after to a conviction that she pousse what he was an entire stranger to; and then it deep sense of his awful condition as a sine.
What sent home her remarks to his mind will p culiar force, was a conviction similar to that some one, who, having heard Whitfield probbserved, that "the only difference between and other preachers is, that he believes what says." Her sincerity awakened his mind to a sider his danger. His profanity, hostility to truth, and his beedless and wicked life were be to mind by an awakehed conscience, and all season of great distress, he was led to hope a to

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pardoning blood of Christ.

When he came to part with the lady, his he ings were such as can be better imagined than scribed. He regarded her as the instrument his conversion; he disclosed the bitteressel feelings when he felt compelled to accept al company, and after making a liberal donation the benefit of her contemplated mission, and in ting in a fervent prayer for the heathen, he has leave, adoring the over-ruling hand of his dence which had led his ways, and resid henceforth, himself to imitate her christian id

BOSTON RECORDER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1821

HAMPSHIRE MISSIONARY SOCIETY. Twenty-first Report. August 22, 1822 This Society includes only the old court Hampshire, or, the present counties of Franti Hampshire and Hampden. During the pasty the Trustees have employed ten missionarits. six different states. Rev. Mesers. Thomas liams, Josiah Peet and Fifield Holt, have each bored for the Society, ten weeks, in Maine. The labors have been faithful and successful. To gentlemen have each a separate charge, it tions of the State that are rapidly increasing population; and from their acquaintance the surrounding country, and the confidence posed in their well-known character, by the titute towns and villages, they are embled strengthen the feeble, encourage the fearing comfort the despending, while doubtless to se they are the instruments of consiction & count on. Perhaps, we should say, that Mr. Williams relinquished his charge at Brewer, within 2 months, and intends to settle immediately, not the centre of the great missionary field around in

In Vermont, Rev. James Parket has perfect mission of 20 weeks in the northern part of State, where his labors have been blessel, unusual degree. Rev. PhilipSpaulding herby ed ten weeks in the service of the Society preaching on the Sabbath has been well affend but no special revival has been enjoyed. Ret.

H. Williston was performing a mission of 20 vis. in the northern counties of the State, at the of the Report, and no return had been recei from him.

Rev. Isaac Clinton has fulfilled a mission of weeks in the county of St. Lawrence, N. J. many towns visited by him, there are, at pres considerable revivals of religion, and minimo help is much needed. Rev. Samuel Parker last bored 13 weeks in Tioga County and rigidity very destitute region.

Rev. Joseph W. Curtis, has been employed the Trustees half the year, in the State of Ch To the people of his charge in Warren, he len the remainder of his time. His station is in ant, and his labors, hitherto, have been attend with the peculiar blessing of God. At his of request, another missionary, Rev. Horace Sa has been sent to the same region. His label equally divided among three contigeout it and one moiety of his support is derived free inhabitants. Roy. Royal Phelps has pend two missions ; one of 20 weeks, and another weeks in Ohio, and the adjagent parts of less ramia. By his instrumentality, the faining for

The 12mo. Bible of the first Governor of Mas-eachusetts (who came over) is still in the family of one of his descendants, and in good order.

⁺ John zii. 48.

Gol have been comforted, & some sinners have been brought to the saving knowledge of the truth. In Virginia, Rev. Asa Brooks, stationed at French Creek, Lewis Co. has been in the service of the Society 10 weeks; in no part of the country are missionaries more needed; and the inhabitants begin to feel their spiritual wants, since missionanegative gone among them. Rev. Ludovicus Robbins has been appointed to a mission of one rear, in the county of Pocahontas, and vicinity. The people have agreed to be at half the expence of the mission. Probably he will be permanently etablished there. It is a pleasing and encouraging fact, that the Hampshire Society, has already een instrumental in effecting the settlement of Mr. grooks, and Rev. Aretas Loomis, in the same regin; and the hope is expressed that soon a suffient number of ministers will be settled, to consitute a Presbytery; at present there is no such jody within one or two hundred miles.

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All these missionaries, beside preaching whenerer opportunity has offered, have been usefully and faithfully employed in the distribution of the Rible and other religious books to the needy and sestitute, in visiting the sick & afflicted; schools; and from house to house; in attending church and myer-meetings; giving personal instruction to ildren; and administering the ordinances.

Twelve missionaries have been appointed for the present year, whose term of service exceeds so weeks; nearly five years. Hundreds would thankfully received, and usefully employed, if her could be obtained and supported. But, and we are sorry to record the fact, " for several years put the contributions of the public to this Societo have been diminishing, and, of course, a shade heast over the prospect of its future operations." A considerable proportion of the towns, which femerly poured their contributions with liberalitriato its treasury, now add little or nothing to its funds." "This is deeply to be regretted." It is well known that the county of Hamphire has contibuted largely to all benevolent objects; no part of the State has done more, in proportion to its wealth, if so much. for Foreign Missions, Education Secieties, Theological Schools, &c.; and it is not much matter of surprise, as of regret that the erable "Hampshire Missionary Society" should he in a measure overlooked. But we are persuadel that this last appeal of the Board will not be disregarded; and that if a contribution be solicitdin the various Congregations on Thanksgivinghy, or some Lord's day near it, the funds will be pplenished, & the ability of the Society increased. The aggregate of the Society's receipts for the bet year from all sources, (including a balance of beformer year \$361 37, and the principal of a Note \$349,) is \$2310 53. The expenditures hre amounted to \$1176 37-leaving \$683 41 (in-

Officers for the Current Year. Trutees .- Rev. JOSEPH LYMAN, D. D. Presilest; Rev. Solomon Williams, Vice-President; lev. Enoth Hale, Nathaniel Smith, Esq., Ethan By, Esq., Rev. Timothy M. Cooley, Elisha Bilnge, Esq. Rev. Jonathan Grout, Sylvester Judd, leq., William Porter, Esq. Isaac C. Bates, leq. Rev. Alfred Ely.—Mr. David S. Whitney, urer; Rev. Enoch Hale, Corresponding Setary; Rev. Payon Williston, Recording lary .- Committee of the Trustees-Rev. Joph Lymn, D. D., Rev. Solomon Williams, ev. Enoch Hule, Rev. Vinson Gould, Mr. David Whitney .- Auditing Committee-Hon. Jonaan H. Lyman, Mr. Eliphalet Williams.

duding a note on interest of \$100) in the Treasury.

SYNOD OF PETERURG PA.

The annual meeting of this body was noticed med in the Pittsburg Recorder, we select further testing facts.

h the Presbytery of Redstone, the accessions to my of the churches have been uncommonly re; altention to public worship greatly increasand considerable excitement has prevailed. the Presbytery of Ohio, professed Christians mourned sincerely over the desolations of Ziand have taken measures to cherish and in-are the spirit of benevolent enterprise; there the a gradually increasing spirit of prayer. In ington Presbytery, one or two churches have mifested more than ordinary attention; and in en, attendance on the ministry has become general. But in each of these presbyteries, ally declining. In the two Presbyteries of Erie Alleghany, there has been no marked change the year; in many congregations however, Musionary spirit is increasing, & pastoral visihave been eminently blessed. In the Presof Steubenville, family religion has increasusually large accessions have been made to irches; harmony, quietness and brotherly evail among ministers and people generalhere is a growing attachment in all the conto the doctrines, order, and discipline church. In the Presbytery of Hartford, a of special grace has been mercifully grantbe united congregations of Hopewell and ock of New-Castle and Slippery Rock, of Creek and Bethesda, Morefield and Mount In these places, especially the last, the at emphatically appeared in his glory to ap Zion. In other places, there are favoraarances. In Long's Run and New-Sageneral revival has recently commenced; work appears to be extending on every he favored spot where it first began. Of this nore particular account will be found in part of the Recorder. In the Presbytery of few congregations have been refreshed high, particularly those of Talmadge and h. In the Presbytery of Grand River, ential errors of those who deny the Lord ght them, exist, but are losing their infludiminishing the moral respectability of whom they are propagated; the vices of ince, profane swearing, & Sabbath-breakextensively prevail; but the good effects th schools, catechetical instructions and litations are visible, and a few of the conbave enjoyed in an unusual degree the

offuences of the spirit of grace. the bounds of the Synod, generally, Biary and Education Societies have innumber, estimation and utility, as well Clauses and Praying Societies; vice, er. eglect of Divine ordinances have in masensibly diminished; the additions to the churches bave been greater than in RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

In Petersburg, Va. a "Young Men's Missiona ry Society," has been lately instituted, under the most favorable auspices; similar in its objects and plan, to the Young Men's Society of Richmond. which has been in active and useful operation for several years .- There is a general increase of Sabbath Schools, Missionary, Education, Bible and Tract Societies, in Virginia; and a gradual improvement is morals and religion through the State, is the evident result. Several congregations of Republican Methodists, (we do not understand the term, but suppose they are Methodists who reject the authority of Bishops,) and their ministers, have lately adopted the Presbyterian confession of faith, and joined the Presbytery of Hanover .- The Synod of North-Carolina, at their session in Hillsborough, on the 3d inst. formed a Society for the education of indigent and pious youth for the ministry .- It is stated in the Richmond Visitor, that a powerful work of grace has commenced in Salisbury (Methodist,) Circuit, & that the hopeful converts amount to about 130. In the same paper it is stated that Dr. Rice has been dangerously ill, nearly the whole time, since he received the appointment of President of Nassau Hall, and has not come to a determination as to accepting the appointment. --- At the last celebration of the White Fast, in London, by the Jews, 3000 assembled at the GreatSynagogue, and conducted themselves with great devotion toward their Creator, and with due respect to the High Priest, Dr. Herchell. A large collection for the poor and needy was made on this occasion .- Rev. J. Morse, D. D. has recently published his Report to the Secretary of War, on the actual state of the Indian tribes in our country: work that must doubtless contain much information of importance, not only to Government, but to all the friends and promoters of Indian improvement.-The Woodstock Baptist Association, Vermont, comprizes 23 churches, and 2344 members .- The Baptist Union Society of Vermont and New-Hampshire, auxiliary' to the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, has received the past year \$401, and the Education Society, \$364 .-The Christian Almanack has been re-published in the City of Washington, for the benefit of the N. England Tract Society, having first been adapted to the use of that vicinity by new calculations, &c .- Thirty scholars in the Sabbath School of the Baptist Society, East Parish, Windsor, Vt. have committed and repeated between 18 and 19,000 verses in the Bible, Hymns and Catechisms, the past season. The Protestant Bible Society of France has twenty-three local societies spreading over as many Departments, and assisted by twenty-two branch societies, auxiliary to it. Its receipts from Dec. 10, 1820, to April 16, 1822, were 102,819 francs. Its expenditures 62,260. In Paris, it has nearly 500 annual subscribers .-Those galley slaves that have been educated as Protestants, are much more docile, and attentive to their duties, and regular in their conduct, than others; a difference to be attributed to the instruction they have received from the Scriptures .-A number of Ladies of the Baptist Societies in Boston, have formed themselves into a society for the purpose of educating females in the Burman empire, under the direction of Mrs. Judson. The young men in Philadelphia have formed a missionary society, for the purpose of affording instruction to the poor and miserable in the suberbs of that city. - In the District of Columbia there is an unusual attention to religion. of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria. The number of hopeful converts at one of the Methodist stations in Washington is stated, by Rev. Mr. Peyton, at more than 120 white, and 50 colored people.- Rev. Lee Compere, appointed by the Board of Trust, Superintendant of the mission to the Creek Indians, supported by three Baptist Associations in Georgia, has gone to conclude terms with the Little Price and Big Warrior, under the direction and aid of the Agent for Indian

for their benefit; but there is a prospect of their yielding the point. TO CORRESPONDENTS. We are much obliged to "L." for a Catalogue of the officers and students of Williams College; and are happy to correct the statement of a correspondent in our last number. The whole number of students at Williams College is seventy-eight of these, seven are Seniors; seven!een are Juniors; twenty-four are Sophomores, and thirty are Fresh men. The friends of science will rejoice in the increasing prosperity of this Institution, and mark with satisfaction, the ratio observable in the classes. L. will excuse us for not inserting his communication at length, as it did not arrive seasona bly to go entire into the present number; and we wished to correct the mistake without delay.

Affairs. It will be recollected that this tribe of

Indians, though anxious to have schools established

for their children, have been unwilling to have

the Gospel preached among them. This has oc-

casioned an interruption of the missionary plans

ERRATA .- A mistake occurred in our last num bet, in printing the Receipts of the Theological Seminary at Princeton. Instead of \$289, it should have been \$1,289.

BENEFIT OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS. On Wednesday, Nov. 13th, Rev. John H. Fowler was installed Pastor of the Congregational Church in Montgomery. Introductory prayer and sermen by Rev. Isaac Knapp, of Westfield Installation prayer by Rev. Samuel Osgood, of Springfeld; charge to the paster and people by Rev. Vinson Gould, of Southampton; right band of fellowship and concluding prayer by Rev. Rufus Pourroy, of Chester.

It must be pleasing to all the friends of the Redeemer, to see, that while christians are labouring

and praying for the spread of the gospel, in heatben lands, they are not unmindful of their neigh pors who are living destitute of religious privileges The church and people of Montgomery have, for nearly eighteen years, been in a destitute condition. Enfeebled by divisions and but few in number, they have been as sheep without a shepherd. But by a little aid afforded to them by the Domestic Missionary Society, they have been induced to make commendable exertions, and there is now an encouraging prospect of their being favored with the continued enjoyment of the reguvored with the continued enjoyment of the regular administration of the word & ordinances of God linding by experience that, with but small meins, much may be done, towards repairing the desilations of Zion, in the midst of us, the Directors of the Domestic Missionary Society would carrestly appeal to the friends of the Redeemer in Massachusetts, in behalf of the destitute and al-

Installation.—At Little Compton, on Wednes-day last, the Rev. Emerson Paine was installed as pastor of the Congregational Church and Society of that place.

Ordinations .- On Wednesday last, at the South Meeting House in Salem, Messrs. Louis Dwight, Moses Clarke, and John Whiton, graduates of the Theological Institution at Andover, were ordained as Ministers of the gospel. The young gentlemen thus established in the ministry, are to be employed as follows; -Mr. Dwight as agent of the American Education Society; Mr. Clarke as a missionary in the State of Louisiana; and Mr. Whiton as an agent of the Society for the moral and religious Instruction of the Poor in Salem.

Nov. 6th. The Rev. FLAVEL S. GAYLORD. vas ordained at West Hartford as an Evangelist. to be employed in the Western States under th patronage of the Connecticut Missionary Society. ermon by the Rev. Dr. Perkins of West Hartford.

Literary Notice .- LIFE OF SCOTT, the Commenator. A new edition of this interesting Biography, is just put to press, and will be out in a few days, embellished with a Likeness of the Author.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN. An arrival at New-York brings advices from Lierpool as late as the 14th, and from London to 9th of October. By these it should seem that the affairs of the Greeks were far from being prosperops; but there is so much contradiction in the accounts that it is not possible to elicit the truth from the opposite statements. The general tenor nowever of all the articles on this subject, which we have seen, is unfavorable; and some represent the Turks as having already overrun the whole the Morea, with the exception of a few of the minor islands. An article from Constantinople of Sept. 6, states, that the Porte considers the conquest of the Morea as completed, and that orders have been transmitted to Chourchid Pacha to spare the further effusion of blood .- Lisbon papers of the 29th of September inform, that the Cortes had finshed drawing up a Constitution for the Portuguese Monarchy, to which the King had sworn. article in the constitution declares, that if the Prince Royal does not embark for Portugal within one month, after the decree shall have been notified to him; and if contrary to expectation, he should not obey the decision, measures should be taken, which the constitution provided when the King or the Prince left the country, without the permission of the Cortes. The accounts from pain are as late as the 24th of Sept. Private letters from Cordova state that there had been two days fighting at that place, in which many were killed; but that finally, the Royalists kept the field of battle, and forced Cordova to capitulate. -A London article of Oct. 8th states, in substance, that Capt. Alvey, a citizen of the United States, who was wounded by the insurgent guards at Madrid, in July last, reached London, on the 7th Oct. On the 17th of Sept. near Vittoria, he was stopped by six men, detached from a body of rebels amounting to 200 men. They searched his carriage and took from him four large packages of papers, addressed by Mr. Forsyth, the minister of the United States, at the court of Spain, to Mr. Adams, Secretary of State. They took none of his private property, except a pecuniary gratifi-cation of three dollars each. Their principal obect appeared to be to intercept all commun between Madrid and France.—A splendid erup-tion of Mount Vesuvius occurred on the night of 6th Sept. which was not accompanied by earthquake.

A great earthquake has taken place at Aleppo, in Turkey. A succession of shocks, which

ntinued from the 13th to the 16th of August laid waste a great part of the city, and buried, according to some accounts from 25 to 30,000 of the miserable inhabitants in its ruins. The loss of property is said to be immense. The Austrian Consul General, the Chevalier Von Piccotto, with his family, are reported to be of the number who They had left their falling residence, and were flying to one of the gates of the city, when the walls of a Khanfall and buried them. The whole surviving population encamped without the city. Antioch and Laodicea suffered severely by the same earthquake. The Arabs hastened in herds to plunder the distressed inhabitants, but were repulsed by the Pachs. Fears were entertained that the effluvia from the dead bodies would cause pestilence .- On the 29th of August, 2000 houses and shops at Constantinople, were destroyed by fire.—Letters from Havre of the 4th October, state that an order had just been received from Paris, directing vessels from New-York to perform a quarantine of 30 days .- Parliament met on the 8th, the day to which it had been prorogued, and was further pro-rogued to the 20th of Nov.—It is stated in a French paper that there is now living at Felinano, in Poland, a man, named Jabnowshi, who is 138 years of age. It was not till his 100th year that he determined to marry a widow, aged 50, with whom he is now living, contented and happy. Sir Francis Burdett paid a visit to licheste gaol, to congratulate Mr. Hunt upon his approach ing liberation, which was to take place on the 30th of October .- The army in the service of the East-India Company, consists of 180,000 regular native troops, officered by about 4000 Europeans: militia and irregulars, about 30,000; and European force es, 20,000; forming an army of 230,000 .- William Heygate, Esq. Alderman and merchant taylor, was elected, on the 28th Sept. Lord Mayor of the city of London for the ensuing year.—The former Empress, Maria Louisa, now Duchess of Parma, has expressed her intention of visiting Verona during the continuance of the Congress. The political questions, which will call for the attention of that body will be discussed by five sovereigns and six ministers—viz: the Emperors of Russia; of Austria—the Kings of Physia; of Naples; of Sardinia. For Austria, Prince Metternich, and M. Gentz, Secretary of the Congress—for Russia, Count Nesselrode—for Prussia, Count Bernstoff— for Naples, Prince Ruffo—and for England, the for Naples, Prince Ruffo—and for England, the Duke of Wellington. A Vienna articla states that the harmony existing between the Emperor of Russia, and the Emperor of Austria, produces the happiest effect on public opinion.—Forty-three conspirators against Ferdinand 4th, have been tried in Naples, of whom thirty three have been condemned to death by the tribunals, but the king ordered the execution of two only; the purishment of the others being commuted for im-prisonment for terms, the longest of which is 28 years; but which when the government is conso-lidated, will probably be shortened. Those executed were the generals Morelli and Silvati. The latter met his fate with Christian resignation; but the former remained obdurate to the last moment. Four other conspirators have been condemned par contumace; one of whom is the famous General Peper who has been in England, and is now in Pepe, who has been in England, and is now in Spain, where he has a pension.—The King of Sardinia has reinstated the University of Turin, which had been suppressed in consequence of the treasonable canduct of its professors and pupils, during the rebeliion of 1821.—Letters from Vienna, say, that the Congress at Verona will be opened the 18th of October, and be closed on the 25th of November; and that the Emperor Alexander will eat his Christmas dinner at Petersburgh.

—A royal decree issued in Paris on the 26th of September, ordered that the Cordon Samitairs, on the Spanish border, shall be discontinued, as such, after the first October; but nevertheless, that the troops employed is if shall be maintained as a Corps of Observation.—The Constitution of the

most despairing churches within our own borders. Acting upon the christian principle that it is the duty of the strong to help the weak, shall we not "strengthen the weak hands and confirm the feeble knees, and say to them, that are of a fearful heart, Be strong, fear not." [Communicated.]

Portuguese Monarchy was completed, engrossed, and signed, on the 23d of September. One hundred and forty members signed it. Sixteen refusions ministers, since the year 1800, according to do ments laid before Congress at the last session mount to \$1,319,877.—An accurate survey that he are the strong, fear not." [Communicated.] ed, of whom four were deputies from Brazil. It was then proclaimed as the social compact of the kingdom, and signed by the King, to whom it was presented by a deputation from the Cortes.—A Committee of the Cortes have introduced a bill to permit the importation of foreign wheat into the ort of Lisbon, and the sale of the same, whenever the average price of the same exceeds 120 cents.

The Triton, Capt. Bussey, arrived at this port on the 27th, and brought London dates to the 22d of October, but nothing of great interest is presented by this arrival. A Loudon paper states that the evidence of a design to invade Spain, to co-operate with the Spanish Insurgents, is but too clear; and if Lord Londonderry had lived, the attempt, no doubt, would have been made.-The Duke of Wellington was to set out from Vienna to Verona, on the 5th of October. He was bled on his arrival at Vienna, and his health has since improved .- The Royalists, in Coain, are said to be in a critical situation, and it is thought a battle, in which the chances are greatly against them can alone save them from dispersion or destraction.—The Hamburg papers, to the 12th of Oct. again assert the discomfiture of the Turks, in the Morea, and its consequent evacuation by them. The loss of 50,000 Turks in killed and prisoners, is also mentioned as having taken place in the vicinity of Thebisand, in a conflict with the Persians.—The state of Ireland is represented as critical and calamitous, and a repeal of the Act of Union is publicly talked of .- The sloop Globe, at Alexandria, brings advices from South America, as late as the 23d ult. at which tim Morales still held possession of Maracaibo, had stopped all vessels, except those under the Dutch lag, and secured their cargoes, & had shipped a great amount of plunder to other ports. The last advices from New-Spain represent that country as in a deplorable situation. The new Empe ror pays no respect to the Congress; commits great acts of oppression, and imprisons persons of the first respectability.—An earthquake was ex-perienced in Cesta Rica, one of the provinces of Mexico, on the 7th of May last, & the shocks were so severe that they ruined the principal part of the buildings in the country. In Carthage, the capital, hardly a house was left standing .convoy with \$250,000 was robbed 13 leagues from the city of Mexico, and every person murdered who was with it .- The schooner Freemason, which arrived at Havana, on the 1st of Nev. from Chagres, brought 100 officers and 25 soldiers at domestics. These officers and their attendants are the only survivors out of 7000 who were at the capitulation of Quito. They are said to be in a most destitute situation, scarcely able to procure a meal of victuals.

DOMESTIC. On the 20th inst. the Court-House in North mpton, (Mass.) containing the Register's, Clerk's Sheriff's, and other offices, was destroyed by fire. Immense quantities of wool, from Spain, Smyrna, and South America are importing into the United States, which must lessen the demand for that article from domestic sources --- A letter from Marietta, Ohio, written about the first inst. gives a melancholy picture of the distress in that town, occasioned by a mortal sickness, which has prevailed to an unexampled degree. The population of the town is about 2000. The number of deaths is not stated, but the writer remarks that 500 have been confined to their beds at a time, and many more so unwell as to be unable to attend on the sick, or to bury the dead .-Many funerals were attended by no more than three or four persons, and in many instances, the dead were put into a cart, and attended to the grave by only the two sextens. - A tree was latey found on the lands of Charles Ludlow, near Dennis creek, Cape May County, N. J. five feet and an half in circumference, and which, when cut open, was found to contain a comb, extending eighteen feet, completely filled with honey .-A gang of counterfeiters have been taken in Wil-mington, Del, with their apparatus, and counterfeit notes, amounting to about 50,000 dollars, on the Banks of Wilmington & Brandywine, Franklin Bank of Baltimore, and the Bank of New-Brunswick. The notes on the first mentioned Bank are for 20 dollars; of these they had ten thousand dollars; the others were chiefly fives and tens, and threes on the Brunswick, New-Jersey, Bank. stamp for making half dollars was found among their apparatus, and directions for taking out ink from notes. On one of those who were taken, were the letters of the alphabet ingeniously wrought with wire to make impressions on notes. The names of the men taken are Lyman, Pardie, Hance or Hanson, and Heath; the woman's name is Maria C. Brian. One man and a woman escaped, but a party are in pursuit of them.—

A Philadelphia paper states that the band and thoir of musicians in that city, who lately performed Haydn's Creation, have acquired such skill in their respective parts, that an excellent judge of music, who has been present at several performances of this Oratorio in Europe, has pronounced the performance at some of the rehearsal of the Musical Fund Society, superior to them all.—By the bursting of the boiler of the steam-boat Hecla, on the Mississippi, two men were killed, and seven others severely wounded. The Hecla was from New-Orleans, bound to St. Louis, and had lost, during the voyage, the captian, mate, pilot, steward, and seven others, (five of whom were passengers) by fever. --- More than four hundred young gentlemen have joined the Medical Class of the University of Pennsylvania, and a considerable accession is expected. understand, says the New-York Mercantile Advertiser, that orders have been transmitted from the Navy Department to our cruisers in the West-India Seas, in future to avoid going into sickly ports only in cases of necessity; and in such cases to remain but a short period. This measure has propably been taken in consequence of the great m tality that has occurred the past season among the crews of our vessels of war.—Mrs. Foole, an infamous woman in New-York, who was found guilty of having seduced a number of young girls, from 14 to 17 years of age, to go with her to Savannah, for criminal purposes, has been sentenced to three years hard labor in the Penitentiary, and to pay the costs of prosecution, amounting to from 20 or 40 dollars.—Two canals in the western parts of this State, are in contemplation; one from Worcester to Providence, and another from Consecticut river near Northampton, to Southwick, in the State of Connecticut, to join a canal contemplation. Southwick to New Haven. plated from Southwick to New-Haven. A public neeting was held on the 15th of August, at S hampton, to take into consideration the object last mentioned, and a Committee appointed for that The chairman of this committee, Jonathan H. Lyman, Eq. immediately proceeded on the duties of his appointment, with Mesars. Hutch-inson and Wright, civil engineers on the great New-York Canal. The result of their labors, as New-York Canal. The result of their labors, as stated in an able Report in the Hampshire Gazette, of the 13th inst. is that "no physical impracticability exists in the case, and for the accomplishment of the measure, an expenditure trifling, in comparison with the magnitude of the object, will be sufficient."—A party under Col. Cooper, have lately returned from a commercial enterprize from St. Louis to Santa Fee in Mexico, which is from St. Louis to Santa Fee in Mexico, which is stated to have been lucrative. They report that they found no difficulty in traversing the wilderness, with their waggons, which they drove into Santa Eee, much to the astonishment of the Spaniards. The people of Santa Fee were very friendly, and expressed a desire to have commercial connections with the United States. Some of the party joined a war party, going against the Camande Indians, and a son of Col. Cooper was killed in the expedition.—Communications have been opened between Missouri and the Indians of Rocky Mountains, and the Spaniards of New-Mexico. In time it is approved we shall have communications

The expenses of the United States for foreign ministers, since the year 1800, according to documents laid before Congress at the last session, amount to \$1,319,877.—An accurate survey of the Florida Const is now going on, and nearly completed, under an Act of Congress, procured, it is said, principally by the influence and agency of Mr. Hill, member from Maine.—An institution for the education of the deaf and dumb has been established in Penn. and Lewis Weld, Esq. a distinguished teacher in the Asylum in Hartford, has been engaged as principal of the establishment. —A Kentucky paper states, that a man by the name of Daniel Read, aged one hundred and five years, lately had his affidavit taken for a pension, at Lexington. He resides on Cumberland giver, 200 miles from that place, and walked there in ten days. He was preparing to return with a pack of presents on his back, was vigorous and healthy, has sound teeth, and does not use spectacles. When at home he lives alone, cooks, milks, and washes, without assistance.

Portsmouth Bridge. The grand bridge across the Piscataqua, connecting Portsmouth, in New-Hampshire, with Kittery, Me. and which hangs on two islands in the river, is 2371 feet in length The erection of this bridge is of great public utility, and we hope the projectors of it will reap a handsome reward for their enterprize.

The story lately re-published from the London Globe respecting a great secret discovered in the art of tanning, for which the inventor had receive ed a large sum of money, turns out to be fabulous.

DEATHS

In Boston, Miss Mary Dalton Jenkins, 27; Mr. James Sweetser; Mr. Joseph Cook, of Newbury-port, 28; Mr. Henry Townsend, 29; Charles Cutting Lunt, 2, son of Mr. Cutting L.; Mrs. Mary Ann, wife of Mr. John Roberts, 28; widow Mary Austin, 80; Mr. John Kuhn, 82; Alexander Black, youngest child of Mr. John P. Orcutt, 8 me. Miss Jenet D. Patch, daughter of the late Richard P. 28; Capt. James F. Trott, 45; John Marshall, 28; Ann Fessenden, 15 mo. child of Dr. A. Bucknam.

In Charlestown, Frederick Walenstein, son of Mr. Nathl. R. Leman, 3 y. 9 mo.—In Roxbury, Mr. Charles French, 36, formerly of Hingham.— In Dorchester, Capt. Thomas Williams, 65 .- In Newton, Miss Charlotte Harbach, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Harbach, 24 .- In Haverhill, Mrs. of Mr. Thomas Harbach, 24.—In Haverhill, Mra. Abigail, wife of Dr. Samuel Hildreth.—In Franklin, Mr. Seth Bacon, 86.—In Springfield, Mr. Aaron Broad, 72.—In Longmeadow, Capt. David Burt, 90.—In Watertown, Mr. Nathaniel Weld, 43.—In Weymouth, Mr. Rodney B. Beckley, formerly of Berlin, Con.—In Salem, Mr. Oliver Berry, 36.—In Marblehead, Mrs. Hathaway, wife of Mr. John H.—In South Hadley, Ariel Cooley, Esq. 67.
—In Randolph, a child of Samuel L. Bass.—In Easthampton, Mr. Jonathan Clapp, 87.-In Mid-dletown, while working in his field, Mr. John Treat, 71.—In Newburyport, Mr. Wm. Wead.— In Marlborough, Mr. Daniel Bigelow, 86.—In Leverett, Mr. Joseph Carpenter, 76—during which time he never listened to a tale of slander, nor uttered a falsehood against his neighbour. He was born deaf, and of course dumb .- In Wendell, Mrs. Jane Osgood, 80 .- Her descendants are 112 .- In Wilbraham, Mr. Phineas Stebbins, 55 .-In Natick, Col. Moses Babcock, 65. After his usual day's labor, an early supper, and teaching his children their prayers, the deceased went to bed and to sleep, with his youngest child on his arm. - Soon after, his wife, in removing the child, awoke her husband, who asked the time of night then turned himself in bed, and made an unusua noise. Mrs. B. being alarmed, caught hold of him, and raised his head from the pillow, when he gave her his hand, and expired without a groan. disease was afterwards found to be of the

In Weymouth, Mr. Lazarus Andrews Beals, 69.

Died at Hardwick, Mass. Nov. 11, deacon Joseph Allen, 73. In this death his bereaved consort has lost an affectionate husband, his children a tender parent, the Church a worthy member, and the town a peaceable citizen.

In Norridgewock, Me. widow Eunice More, 87. She belonged to the second family settled in Somerset county, which now contains more than 15000 souls. Her descendants 222 .- In Bristol, Me. Dr. Marius Howe, 50 .- In New Milford, Con. Mrs. ophia Elliot, consort of the Rev. Andrew Elliot, c that place. In Lima, Capt. Enoch Manning, N. H .- In Pastport, Mrs. Anna, consort of Capt. Seward Bucknam, 38 .- In Charleston, S. C. Oct. 29th, Mrs. Ann M. Chitty, wife of Mr. J. W.C. 42. At Cox's Bazar, India, July 4, Rev. JAMES Coc-MAN, American Baptist Missionary at Chittagong.

EVANGELICAL INSTRUCTOR. ESIGNED for a Reading Book, in Schools and Families; dedicated to the Massachusetts Peace Society .- By WILLIAM COLLIER, A. M .-Second Edition.—Price 37 1-2 cents single, \$3 25 per dozen, and \$25 per hundred—size of the Anerican Precepter and Art of Reading.

This book comes out under recommendations of the highest authority, particularly from Rev. Drs. Miller, and Romayn of New-York, Rev. Dr. E. D. Griffin, President, of Williams College; Rev. Dr. Baldwin of Boston; Rev.Mr. Jenks, Boston; and others, whose opinion may be relied on. Nov. 30.

Notice to Instructors and School Committees. THE Publishers of MORSE'S SCHOOL GE . OGRAPHY, inform those Instructors who have been waiting some time for this work, that the edition in press is in such a state of forwardness that it can now be promised in the course of a few days. The delay has been unavoidable. Considerable time has been taken up in again revising the whole copy, with a view, as far as possible, to bring down the various information which it con-tains to the latest period, and with the greatest ac-curacy which the nature of the subject is capable of admitting. This edition will give the population of the United States, according to the late census; and will be enriched with a new system of Ancient Geography, the study of which has of late become almost universal; and in other respects it will be greatly improved. The favor bestowed on the last edition of the work is sufficient proof of the estimation in which it is held. This edition it is believed will be still more worthy of public approbation. About seven thousand copies were absorbed the last season, and now fifteen thousand are printing. Some of the plates in the Atlas have been re-engraved and improved. Nov. 30.

SADDLERY WARES. HENRY BURDITT, Chambers over No. 7, Broad-Street.

Has on hand, of recent importations— BEST AND COMMON PLATED, TIN'D and Gig Trimmings, of every description, which will be sold at the lowest prices, for cash or good

H. B. is selling out the store by Salary belonging to GREW & BURDITY, at reduced prices. Country dealers will find many Goods very Nov. 30. H. B. is selling out the Stock of Saddlery lately

Lines, Twine, Cords, &c. SAMUEL HOOD, under the City Tavern, near the Old Market, offers for sale on the most advantageous terms, 5000 lbs superior India Twine, in skeins or

balls,
1000 do Shop do. do.
Whipping, English Seine, Hatter's and Apothecaries' Twine,
Log Lines, Cod Lines, Mackerel Lines, Bed-Cords, Marlin, House Lines, Deep Sea Lines and Hand Lines, Clothes Lines, and Sacking Lines,—

wholesale or retail.

Any one in want of the above articles, is respectfully requested to call and examine them.

Nev. 30.

POET'S CORNER.

HYMN-BY II. K. WHITE. The Lord our God is full of might,

The winds obey his will: He speaks, and in his heavenly height The rolling sun stands still. Rebel, ye waves, and o'er the land

With threatening aspect roar! The Lord uplifts his awful hand, And chains you to the shore.

Howl, winds of night, your force combine! Without his high behest, Ye shall not in the mountain pine

Disturb the sparrow's nest. His voice sublime is heard afar : In the distant peal it dies. He yokes the whirlwind to his car,

And sweeps the howling skies.

'Ye nations bend, -- in reverence bend; Ye monarchs, wait his nod; And bid the choral song ascend To celebrate your God.'

MISCELLANY.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the American Centinel. TO MY BROTHER FARMERS.

I am sorry that there is so much need of the admonitions I am about to give. Depend on it you do not "work" it right," or you would make your farms and stocks twice as profitable as they now are. Many of you farm too much. You would find it much more profitable to farm twenty acres well, than forty by halves. The last season made ground produce at the rate of one hundred bushels of Indian corn to the acre. Is not this much better than a common crop of 30 or 40 bushels? You will most certainly say it is, and with the same breath ask how I managed to make it produce so plentifully? My ground being much infested with ground mice, or moles, and also overrun with grubs and other vermin, I put on, early in the month of March, about seven bushels of sait to the acre, which thoroughly destroys all kinds of vermin, being an excellent manure; early in April, I gave it a good coat of stable manure, and ploughed and worked the ground over and over, until it became completely mellow; I then had every corn hole filled with hog manure, and after dropping my corn, which had been previous-ly scaked in warm water, I scattered a pint of lime over every hill, and then covered the whole with a little mellow earth. In about one week the corn began to come up plentifully, after which nursed it well with the plow and hoe every other week for eight weeks, at which time it was as high as my head, and not a spire of it was destroyed either by the frost, grub or birds. My other things I nursed equally as well, and I have been amply paid for all my extra care and trouble, as l raised more than twice as much per acre as any of my neighbors, and did it in much less timemean I got all my harvesting done two or three weeks before many others. This is accomplished in a great measure by redeeming time; rising between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning; then if the day be very sultry and hot, I lie by from 12 to 3, and then I feel refreshed and able to go to work until quite dark—this I call 'working it right.' Whereas, should I lay in bed until the sun be up, and shame me, haunt the taverus at night, drink too much whiskey, but half manure, half plough, half plant, half nurse, half harvest, and do every thing else by halves, I surely should not ' work it right,' nor get half a crop.
I shall now conclude, by giving you, for further

consideration, a few excellent observations from a wiser head, perhaps than my own, which I shall endeavour to improve for myself, and hope every brother farmer will do so likewise, viz-

loften say to myself, what a pity it is our farmers do not work it right. When I see a man turn his cattle into the road to run at large, and waste their dung, on a winter's day, I say this man duce not work it right. Ten loads of good manure, at least, is lost in a season, by this slovenly practice—and all for what? For nothing indeed but to rum his farm.

So, when I see cattle late in the fall, or early in the spring, in a meadow, or mowing field, poaching the soil, and breaking the grass roots, I say to breaking the grass aytı myself, this man does not work it right.

So when I see a barn yard, with a drain to it, I say the owner does not work it right, for how easy is it to make a yard hollow, or lowest in the middle, to receive the urine and all the wash of the sides, which will be thus kept dry for the cattle.

The wash and urine of the yard mixed with any kind of earth, or putrid straw, is excellent manure; vet how much do our farmers lose by neglecting these things ;- in fact they do not work it right.

When I see a farmer, often going to the retailer's store, with a bottle or jug, lounging about a tavern, or wrangling about politics, or quarreling with and defaming his neighbors good name, I am certain such a man does not work it right. A PENNSYLVANIA FARMER.

BUTTER IN WINTER. In order to make butter in cold weather, it is recommended to pour as much boiling water into the cream as will bring it to the temperature of milk just from the cow. / Cream so managed, says a writer in the American Farmer, will require very little churning, and no other disadvan-tage accrues, except that the butter will be white for a day or two.

WARM WATER FOR COWS. It has been said that cows will give the more mik in cold weather in consequence of having the water which they drink made a little warm.

MODE OF PRESERVING POTATOES AND FRUIT. Put the potatoes into barrels, and fill up the numerous crevices with find sand, which will exclude the air, and preserve them from injury. This method may likewise be applied to apples, pears, &c. If they should be penetrated with frost, they will austain no injury if the frosty particles are extracted by putting them in cold water.—Eng. Mag.

Boiling corn for hogs is recommended, and there can be no doubt but it will afford more nourishment when cooked, than when raw. It is thought to be best to boil it on the cob, which will add to the nourishment afforded by the grain. Steaming would doubtless answer the same purpose. [Plough Boy.

CATTLE STALLS. The common cattle stalls of our country are so ill contrived and so straitened in their dimens that the cattle are constrained to lie down, in part, in their own dung. This dries and forms a thick coat on their hind quarters, from which they are not relieved till they shed their thair in the spring. They are thus rendered uncomparable. To be uncomfortable is to suffer some degree of pain and no one will suppose that animals in pain can thrive, or preserve their plight, with the same food, equally withothers perfectly at case. Even hogs, tho' prone to wallow in the mire, in warm weather, are always pleased with a dry bed, and thrive best when kept clean. [Pickering's Address.]

TO MAKE A PICKLE OR BRINE FOR BEEF. To eight gallons of water add halfa pound of salt petre, one pound of brown sugar, and one quart of molasses, with as much fine salt as will make it float an egg light, taking care that the salt dissolves lest it be too strong—skim it well, and it is fit for use.

And it is fit for use.

Your beef or tongues should be put in cold water and remain 24 bours, then drained for an hour or two previous to its being put into the pickle.

Beef tongues, veil, or mutton for smoking should not remain longer in pickle than ten days.

This pickle need not be boiled, (which operation tends to barden the meat) but will remain per-

feefly sweet till spring, when after your beef is used or taken out, it will be found the very best in which to cure shad, giving them a delicious fla-

vour, and fine red colour throughout.

This receipt is offered with confidence to the Editor of the Farmer, as one of the very best ever adopted. And it is the opinion of the writer, will answer fully as well for pork, with the exception that the latter should not be soaked in water.

Amer. Far. TO PRESERVE HAMS, OR OTHER SMOAKED MEAT,

THEO'THE SUMMER.

Wrap up the meat in tow, of either flax or hemp, after shaking out the loose shieves, and pack it in a tierce or barrel, taking care that there be next the tierce and between every piece of meat, a thick layer of tow packed in as closed as possible; then set it away in a dry cellar or upper room. It is enough that the barrel or tierce be sufficient to keep the mice out, as no fly or insect will enter the tow.

Tow and flax are such bad conductors of heat, that a piece of ice will be preserved a long time wrapped up in tow. Cut straw also answers ex-tremely well to keep hams in. Ashes are apt to communicate a bad taste to ment. Care should be taken to prevent the flies from having access to the meat before being packed away.

Archieres of Useful Knowledge.

PRESERVATION OF BUTTER.

One part of loaf sugar, one part refined salt petre, two parts of the best pure salt are to be pulverized together and kept for use; one oz. of this is to be mixed thoroughly with 16 oz. of the but-ter as soon as it is freed from the butter milk; it is then to be put into a close and perfectly clean dry vessel, from which the air is to be carefully excluded, and it will remain good for many years.

Johnson's Animal Chemistry.

MAINE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

For the Boston Recorder. Mr. EDITOR,—Among the many Institutions which have been established within a few years, in our country, few appear to promise greater use fulness, and few are so little known, as the Maine Theological Seminary, at Bangor. Business induced me to visit the State of Maine during the past season, and I had an opportunity to become equainted with the wants of the people in that State. I found many flourishing towns destitute of any religious instructor, and but very few ministers in any part of the State, who were men of education, or men of general knowledge. Having witnessed this waste place in Zion, you may judge of my joy, when on visiting Bangor, I found there established, a school of the prophets; a Se minary, from which annually flow forth streams that make glad the barren wilderness. I had heard before, of the establishment of this Seminary, but my mind was in some degree prejudiced against it, considering its plan an innovation upon the established customs of our forefathers; but these prejudices were banished on witnessing the annual exhibition, and on hearing the preaching of the young men who have been graduated at that Seminary. Six, that composed the Senior class, left the Institution at the close of the last term, and I am informed that five of them are now preaching in the State of Maine, to the acceptance of the pious, and to the enlargement of the Church ; many now have the gospel preached to them, who have been for many years destitute .--Christians generally in Maine, are looking to this Seminary as one of the great means of supplying the want of spiritual teachers in that new and fast growing state. The increase of population at the present time is very rapid, especially in the country bordering upon the Penobscot; and without some great effort, the spiritual darkness must iperase rather than diminish. The Seminary located in the midst of this country, must be of incalculable advantage. The influence that it has upon the neighbouring region, is even now apparent; and as its field of usefulness extends, will become more so. While we feel for the wants of the heathen abroad, we should not lose sight of domestic calls on our benevolence; and assisting this Institution, we are effectually supplying the wants of our destitute brethren at home. I hope the liberality of an enlightened public will be such, that this Seminary will be enabled to extend its sphere of usefulness, & become a lasting benefit to future generations. X. Y. Z.

For the Boston Recorder.

SABBATH SCHOOL IN ROCHESTER, Mo. The Sabbath School in Rochester, fourth parish, consisting of one hundred scholars, attended, during the year past, to the Holy Scriptures chiefly. The scholars on an average, committed eight chapters. About one fifth of them, half of Matthew's Gospel; four, all of it; one, the New-Testament as far as the 9th chapter of Luke; and another, to the tenth of John, besides committing nearly all one book of Watts' Hymns. What they have committed, has, generally, been retained; for it has been the teachers' object to instruct them properly. The Bible is more valuable than any other book; and is well calculated for the

minds of children. At the close of our Sabbath School, three dollars and sixty-one cents were contributed by the scholars, teachers, and a few others present, to assist in sending Christian instruction to heathen children. This sum, which I heartily wish had been much larger, is cheerfully intrusted to the direction of the American Board. There are, without doubt, half a million of Sabbath scholars in the world. Would not the managers of every Sabbath School do well to consider, that if each school were annually to contribute only in proportion with the above school-eighteen thousand & fifty dollars would be raised from the Sabbath-School Institution; and our youth would understand, more fully, the grand principles of benevo-lence? NATHANIEL CORB, Superintendant.

Extract from the Report of the Subbath-School, in

the north part of the town of Lowville, N. Y. This school was commenced on the second Sabbath in May last; was continued for 21 weeks & ended the last Sabbath in September. 85 differ-ent scholars have attended and recited lessons. The school has averaged 34 each Sabbath. The greatest number of verses recited by one scholar n a week out of the New-Testament, was 112. The same scholar learned and recited 108 verses two successive Sabbaths. The greatest number of verses recited by a single scholar during the whole time, was 1043/ The second ditto, was 703. The third ditto, 441. The fourth ditto, 417. The whole number of verses recited during the season from the New-Testament, was 8010. The whole number of verses from various hymn books, 942. The number of answers from various catechisms, 864—making in the whole, 9817. The holars have averaged 467 verses and answers each week. Six instructers were employed during the season. There was contributed on the first Sabbath in June, \$2 86 cents to be laid out in

Considering the distance of many of the scho lars from the meeting-house, and the want of suitable books for many of them, we are highly pleased with their progress in study and conduct.

There has been a school of this kind among us for three seasons-past.

F. Boswonzu, Clerk.

From the Charleston S. C. Intelligencer.

THUR STORIES FOR LATTLE GIRLS AND BOYS. Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.

A few menths ago a little boy of nine years of age, who lived in Albany was drowned. And on what day do you think this took place? It was on the Sabbath. Instead of going to a Sabbath-School or to Church, he went on the river in a boat and was upset. Two little girls of five and a years of see were also drowned at the same

O what wicked children to break the Sabbath day; and you see how the Lord punished them; he would not suffer them to live here any longer; and do you suppose that he will take such wicked children to Heaven? No Sabbath breakers go there—none but those who love God and keep his commandments. And now let me tell you that another girl of 12 years of age, who was at play with several children on the Sabbath, 21st last month, was drowned in Rocky Creek, Iredell Co. N. C. Let all little folks remember these awful facts, and remember too the Sabbath day and keep it holy. If any of you go fishing, or hunting, or sailing, or swimming, or playing, on the Sabbath, think of those children who were drowned, and forget not that God is angry with the wicked every day—He sees you at all times—he knows your very thoughts, and he can send your souls to hell in moment, where the worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched—and this he will do if you break pandments. He loves those that love him, but those that disobey his laws he will cast off forever.

BIBLE CAUSE. Conclusion of the last Report of the Nassau Hall Bible Sociely .- Princeton, N. J.

You have now before you a review of the pro ceedings of your Board during another year. s true we have not done much. We wish we could have done more. But our limited resources would not permit it. We rejoice, however, that we are permitted to commingle our efforts with those of the thousands in Chrisendom, who are engaged in this glorious work. We rejoice in the fact, that there are now Bible Societies in almost every country under heaven. Some perhaps may be ready to suppose, when they hear of the hundreds of thousands of Bibles that are printed annually, that there is no necessity for this mighty ef-fort; that the world will soon be overstocked with Bibles. But is this the fact? Let the thousands of savages of North, & the numerous inhabitants of South America : Let the millions of deluded Asia, & uncivilized & desolated Africa, answerd the question. It is true that the Bible is now touching the surface, but it is far from having penetrated the interior of the desolation that covers the earth. It is true, that it finds man a miserable slave in the colds of Siberia, and proclaims him free and forgiven in Christ. It finds him a convict in New-Holland, and bids him be happy. It proclaims to the remotest Asiatic, that the God of the Bible is the living God. Whilst at the same time, it calls to the wanderer of our own forests, and bids him return to his God. But we ask, has it pervaded every heart? The answer is, Oh no !- Then, until this shall be the fact, let Bible Societies go on, increasing & multiplying their operations, that the whole world may be filled with the word and the glory of God. To effect this great work, Almighty God lays under contribution all classes of men, the king as well as the peasant, the high and the low, the rich and the poor; and we rejoice that they are beginning to come forward with some of that ardour with which they ought to engage in this work. And woman too, who was first, in the transgression, but first in the promise, comes forward in this, as in every other benevolent work, with her less extensive, but more persevering and efficient efforts-"Thy kingdom come," is the fervent aspiration of every christian heart. "Thy kingdom come," is the language of the necessities and the miseries of a dying heathen world: And let our prayers, and our continually increasing exertions re-echo, "Thy kingdom come."

BIBLE ANECDOTES.

From the 5th Report of the Young Men's Bible Society, of Pittsburg, Pa .- Oct. 1822.

poor man, with a large family, and who lives but a short distance from town, came to his door upon crutches, and begged a Bible from one of your managers, relating as the cause of his exreme poverty, that his house & all his books & property had recently been consumed by fire; and hat, from his long sickness and large family, he had been unable since to purchase a Bible, which he declared he felt extremely anxious again to possess. A Bible was given to him; since which his children have constantly attended a Sabbath school in the neighborhood. A poor woman a few days ago, solicited a Bible for her son, an orphan boy, sixteen years of age, whose thirst for knowldge was such, that he bound hi a person, who engaged to send him the second year so school, A Bible was given to a poor woman, 40 years of age; and she has since gone to a Sabbath school, and learned to read it with tolerable facility, although when she commenced, a few months ago, she could not spell in three letters. Two of your managers, in a late journey into the country, went into the house of a poor black family, which consisted of an old woman of 60, her son, his wife and six small children. They were at breakfast, surrounding a crazy table, which was covered only with a little Indian bread, a few apples, & something like tea. This was all the nour shment their scanty means afforded : yet thankfulness & gratitude, peace & contentment, evidently abode in this roofless mansion, because it was illuminated by the Spirit of God. Religion was here. This was indeed a Bethel ; & that God, who was unknown to the Athenians, was here worshipped in spirit and in truth. An old half-worn Testament with a few religious tracts, constituted the library of this poor, but happy family. The poor man lamented that his Testament was so torn and dim as to deprive him almost of the felicity of reading the heavenly things," in which his soul seeme to delight. One of the elegantly printed Testaments of the American Bible Society was immediately given him; and he expressed his joy and gratitude, by asking in the most humble manner. if it would be agreeable to hear him read a chapter. He read audibly and distinctly the 7th Chapter of Matthew, and his answers and ex planations gave indubitable evidence that "he was taught of God." His faith was so great, and his evidences so bright and shining, that Mr. --, on leaving the house, exclaimed in the words of our Saviour, " I have not found so great faith, no, not in Israel."

HOWARD BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. This society held their annual meeting at Con

cert Hall, on the evening of the 29th Oct.

A report of the doings of their standing commit tee was read and accepted. The following per-

Den. J. C. PROCTOR, President. E. HASKELL, Secretary.

Den. M. GRANT, Treasurer. Standing Committee.—Stillman Lothrop, Jas. Clap, Israel Alger, Joseph Urann, Wm. Adams, Edward Smith, Mathias Crocker, Dexter Gilbert, Aaron Woodman, Josiah F. Bumstead, Otis Tiles ton, Benjamin Howard, Wm. G. Lambert, Edward Parsons.

Auditors .- Asa Ward and Albert Hobart. Committee to solicit Subscribers & Donations. Jonathan Carleton, Josiah Stedman, Henry Purkett, Geo. Sullivan, Joseph Lewis, Francis J. P. Blanchard, Stephen Fairbauks, Jas. Means, Ralph Webster, Lemuel P. Grosvenor, Rufus Da-venport, Levi Bartlett, Peter Mackintosh, Doct. John Thayer, David Hale, jr. Benj. Howard, Hen-ry J. Oliver, David Curreires, Jacob Respondent

John Thayer, David Hale, jr. Benj, Howard, Henry J. Oliver, Daniel Cummings, Jacob Bancroft, Lewis Caswell, Doctor Robert Fennelly, Capt. John Elliot, John Sullivan, jr.

It was stated in the report of the 30th April last, that during the three preceding quarters the standing committee had given assistance in not less than 300 cases. The greater part of which were cases of sickness—25 deaths occurred during the same time. Since the 30th of April, they have given assistance in 223 cases—183 of which were cases of sickness—25 have been removed by death.—Since the last annual meeting of the society, \$1526 82 cents have been expended by the committee in giving relief, chiefly in cases of sickness. The

funds of the society are now quite exhausted.—
Great exertions therefore are requisite to replenish
the treasury, or the benevotent efforts of the
committee must be greatly curtailed, and consquently many a brother or sister be destitute of
daily food. The whole amount paid into the
treasury by annual subscribers is only \$650. The
committee are indebted for more than half the
good they have done to the generosity of benevocommittee are indebted for more than half the good they have done, to the generosity of benevolent individuals; from one of whom they are happy to acknowledge the receipt of \$200; from another \$50; and from others smaller sums.—Experience has taught the committee the necessity of guarding against imposition. And they have made it their aim to profit, not only by their own personal experience, but have freely communicated the result of their observations, in meetings appointed from time to time for mutual conings appointed from time to time for mutual con-soltation. Thirteen such meetings have been held since the last election of officers. It must be grateful to the humans and benevolent, to learn from the above statements, how many of the pool and sick have been relieved through the instrumentality of this Society. But it must be obvious to every one, that great changes take place in the coarse of a year, in this Society. Some of its members are removed by death; others experience a change in their pecuniary circumstances, compelling them to withhold that assistance which they would otherwise gladly bestow. In numerous instances, others change their residence, and thus render their assistance extremely inconvenient, or altogether impracticable. Great and persevering exertions, it will readily be perceived, are indispensably necessary to keep the Society from de-creasing in its numbers. We hope these considerations will excite a spirit of energy and activity in its present members, which will not only prevent the society from curtailing its operations, which will place within its power the means of more extensive usefulness.

Per order. EZRA HASKELL, Sec'y.

For the Boston Recorder. Mr. Willis,-If divine knowledge ever so in creases as to fill the whole earth, many preachers of righteousness, duly qualified, must be raised up, and caused to run to and fro, to diffuse it. This is, doubtless, the appointment of heaven. On this principle, Education Societies are founded, and sustain an high rank, in that grand system of means now beginning to be put in operation to enlighten and save the world. As a proof, therefore, of a laudable zeal to advance the interests of the kingdom of light, and of correct sentiments in regard to the means by which this is to be done, I beg leave to acknowledge through the medium of your excellent paper, the receipt of forty dollars, of ladies of this town, to constitute me a member for life of the American Education Society, and to request them to accept my grateful acknowledgnents for the favor. Berkley, Nov. 18, 1822.

A clergyman in Connectiout who completed fifty years in the work of the ministry on the 18th March last, states the following singular factsthat the town in which he performs his parochial duties now contains a population of 900 souls ;— that 500 had died within the preceding half century, and that 2837 had emigrated from it during that period. The venerable paster further states that he had lived to bury all his first church, and all but four of his first congregation.

Died, recently, in Providence, (R. I.) Colonel John Spurr, aged 74. Col. Spurr was a native of Boston, was employed in the operation of destroying the tea, in 1773, emigrated to Providence. during the siege, joined the Continental army in 1775, was made Captain in one of the Rhode-Island regiments, in 1776, was promoted to Major in 1777, and continued in the army till the conclusion of the war in 1783.

PATRONS OF THE BOSTON RECORDER. who have not paid for the present volume, it is hoped will not forget, during the whole year, the friend who has remembered them every week. It is now favorable time to pay up arrearages, and sare a half a dollar, by paying in advance.

It is particularly desired that new Subscribers who may wish to commence with the next Volume, would give notice before the close of the year, in cr- | 50 print. Present Subscribers who have not, or do not give timely notice to the contrary, will be consider ed Subscribers to the next Volume, and no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

All Letters by Mail must be post paid-this is a small tax for each to pay for himself, but falls heavy on a single individual. Several instances have occurred of postage being charged on Letter n which we had no interest, but were requester o do some private business for the writer!

The Publisher would be glad to have Agents nominated for Princeton, Yale, Dartmouth, Wiliamstown and Amherst Colleges.

It is hoped Agents will give timely potice of any alterations they may wish to have made in their lists of subscribers. Recorder-Office, Nov. 16.

EVANGELICAL TRACTS. INCOLN & EDMANDS, 53, Cornhill, Bo 4 ton, Agents to the Evangelical Tract Socie ty, are publishing a New Series of Religious Tracts one mill a page, and 10 per. cent. discount to ract Societies. The following are published: No. 1, Address to Christians—No. 2, Happy Fa Tract Societies.

mily-No. 3, End of Time-No. 4, Danger of De lay—No. 5, Friendly Expostulations—No. 6, Scrip ture Truths—No. 7, Experimental Religion—No 8, Practical Religion—No. 9, Faith Triumphant Also, for sale at the same rate, Friendly Visit to the House of Mourning-Miss Sinclair's Letter or Evangelical Truth, recommended by Hannah More Four Short Sermons Backslider seph-Fuller's Christian Experience-Great Question answered-Poor Sarah-Power of Truth, &c.

IMITATION SHELL COMBS. 300 Dozen Imitation TORTOISE SHELL Com just received and for sale, at wholesale, by THOMAS A. DAVIS, No. 2, (corner) Market-Roy fronting the Market:—Also, constantly on hi an extensive assortment of TORTOISE SHELL ditto, wholesale and retail.

Country Traders, and those who are in the habit of dealing in this article, will always find the best assortment and on the most reasonable 4w terms.

Pure and Unmixed Feathers, that may be depended upon.

RIDLEY & BLAKE have for sale, at their

A fresh supply of Live Geene, Russia Geese, Half Down, and common Feathers. All of which will be sold at the lowest possible price and warranted convine. ranted genuine. 6w Nov. 23.

WANTED, an active, intelligent and steady lad, of about 15 or 16 years of age, as an apprentice in a printing office, four miles out from this city. Enquire at this office.

Persons holding subscription papers for THE MONITOR are respectfully requested to circulate & return them by the 15th of Dec. next. Nov.23.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix of he inst will of Jonan Rice, late of Weymouth, in the County of Noriolk, trader, deceased; and has taken upon herself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the rame; and all persons indelect to the said estate, are called upon to make my ment to

Many Rice, Executric.

Warmouth, Man, 12, 1822 Weymouth, Nov. 12, 1822.

J. B. JONES.

NO. 37, MARKET STREET

NO. 37, MARKET STREET

Werpool, his fall supply, which together the very clients anothment of choice Goods, which are effected wholesale or retail, on the most favorable term.

RICH PLATED WARE

Ten and Coffee Setts—Water and Coffee In—Candlesticks and Branches—Snuffers and In—Les Stands—Tonst Racks—Table and In—Les Stands—Tonst Racks—Table and In—Spoons—Forks and Fish Knives—Lamp—Can—Bottle Stands—Wine Coolets—Cake and In—Salt Stands—Epurgnes—Sallad Dishes—In—Salt Stands—Epurgnes—Sallad Dishes—In Stands—Desert Knives and Forks.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY—Bet que ty Ladies' and Gentlemen's Patent Lever less and Philip Cold West less and Philip Cold West less and Patent Lever less and Philip Cold West less and Patent Lever less and Philip Cold West less and Patent Lever less and Philip Cold West less and Patent Lever less and Philip Cold West le Ladies' and Gentlemen's Patent Lever lend and Plain Gold Watches, a large asson

of patterns and sizes—Best silver ease Lem-Jewelled and Plain Watches, second and Plain als, manufactured expressly for retail cute.
Watch Seals and Keys—Jett, Paste, Pearl's
Garnet JEWELRY—Medallions—Locket, 5. LAMPS.—Bronze and Gilt Astral Moon 8 -Lockets to Table and Mantle Lamps—Side Stand and Re Lamps—Cut Glass and Bronze Mantle Lestra Candlesticks.

BRITANNIA & JAPAND WARE Coffee and Tea Pets—Sugar Basons and On Ewers, Table and TeaSpoons—Flaggons—Cup Basons and Platters—rich and low pixed h Trays in Sets complete—best Ivery handleke and Forks in setts to match.

GILT, STEEL & FANCY GOODS, Ladies' rich Steel Waist Buckles-Necklas Bracelets and Head Ornaments-Morocca R sia Leather and Silk Indispensables, baufifu namented with Steel-Steel Spangles-Git, and plated Waist Buckles-Hooks and In-Snaps and Clasps-Watch Keys, Seals andCh Purses, Amulet Ornaments, &c. Watch Makers' Tools & Materials. Nor. 16

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DANIEL APPLETON. Ab just received, and offers for sale, at % Broad-Street, corner of Central Streetees 4-4 and 6-4 Dutch Oil Cloths; Choppa ReBandannas; Sinchaws; green Sarmets; Cublack and colored Crapes; Nankindo; black
colored Canton and Italian Sewing Silk; It Silk Holeis. ; 4-4 and 6-4 Cambrics; French Italian Crapes; English Broadcloths; Fmds Blankets; plain and figured Bombazett, ich Also—2 bales superfine French Ladies Co blues, mixtures, drabs and olives, which he

sell low, pr. piece or yard. 3w Nor. 16. ENGLISH, FACE VEILS. INCOLN & DANA, 5, Market-street-is for sale, just received, a beautiful assortae ENGLISH, FACE VEILS, black and who ENGLISH, FACE VEILS, some of them are very fine and elegant, and five Nov. 16.

HIDES, LEATHER & OIL AMUEL TRAIN & Co. No. 22, Mentant Row—have for sale—St. Salvador, Punsbuco, Macauham, Porto-Rico, St Domingo, Code Verd, Curacoa, Georgia, Calcutta, & Su Horse HIDES—For Cash, approved Crait, in Exchange for Leather.—Also, Leather kinds, Liver Oil, &c. 6w Nor. II

FURNITURE, Selling at Low Prices SAMUEL BEALE, Mill Pend Strat, in his friends and customers, that he bas set ceived a large assortment of FURNITURE, in fashionable style, and purchased far below usual prices, which will enable him to sell a below the common market prices to rash cust Looking Glasses,

Brass Fire Sets

Bellows and Bro

Time Pieces

Feather Beds.

Children's Chis.

Night Chairs, Portable Deks,

Writing do.

Bed Cords,

Dressing Glasses,

Toilet Tables

Bed Cornices,

300 Bureaus, 10 Sideboards, 35 Secretaries, 2000 Bamboo Chairs, 150 Fancy do. 60 Card Tables 60 Pembroke do. 20 Dining do. 20 Sofas. 12 Couches. 30 Wash Stands, 40 Work Tables, 30 high post Eedsteads, 50 Mahogany Field do. 70 Field stain'd wood do Common Bedste

2000 lbs. Live Geese and common Feater, Beds of all descriptions put up at short wife St. Domingo Mahegany of all qualities. P.S.—The above named articles confine great an assortment of all qualities of funition can be rarely met with in any. Warchone, 2 well worthy the trouble of any person in and

the public may be assured, that every affice old at exceeding low prices for cash call N. B.—Furniture packed in the hest not and likewise sent to any part of the city free pense.

NOTICE. EWIS TUCKER informs his friends and public, that he continues the CABLE MAKING Business in Milton, at the sheph occupied by Dea. Isaac Tucker, jr. and a the patronage of the former customers of Tucker, and assures them that all the Fund manufactured at his establishment will be de the same faithful, workman! ke & elegant at that distinguished the work of the hte ! Tucker.

FIRE! THE MANUFACTURER'S INSURANCE Control of the City of ton, for the express purpose of Insuring Aprile, with a Capital of Three Hundred The Dollars, now offer so Manufacturer income ars, now offer so Manufacturers through the United States, an opportunity of insuring property against this destructive element, the greatest care and strictestattention came ways prevent, and which, in an unfortuna ment, frequently reduces affuent and independently and distress, at such more rates, as cannot fail to induce owners of fue to secure themselves against loss.

The Company are in no manner restricted the description of risks, but will name presin all cases, however hazardous, and on the favorable terms. Not only Cotton, like and other Manufactories, will be insured a office, but also Dwelling houses, Stores, Fund Goods, and Merchandize, with every other scription of preparity subject to less cription of preparity subject to less cription.

scription of property subject to loss or injury of The Company take this opportunity loss kind of information deemed most necessif made by the applicants, as the presints great measure, will be graduated by their sentation—to wit:

Where situated? Of what materials and buildings constructed? For what pupore pied? How many stories are the building! what materials are the roofs? What built in the vicinity? and their distances for one to be insured? and for what purpos to en? In what manner are the huilding he and lighted? Whether the picker, machine bleachery, dye house, &c. &c. are in, crap to the buildings to be insured? If a set kept in the building? or an engine allow the establishment? And if insurance is an on the several buildings belonging to the history the applicant will state the different areas each; and if convenient, the Company of wish to have a ground plot, to give his idea of the buildings to be insured.

As the Company will not for the present more than lurenty thousand dollars on any many properties and possessing an ample capital, give under

more than twenty thousand dollars on appeared and possessing an ample capital, give use security to the assured.

Persons desirous of insurance, who may out of the city, by forwarding their applies by mail, or otherwise, to the Secretary, manured the same will meet with immediate tion. SAMUEL HUNT, Sec.

Office, No. 21, State-etreet, Boelen.